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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Nor exchange the little grass plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have not means to purchase
Costly pictures, nice and rare—
Though we have not silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare,
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win,
It will make the small room brighter,
If we let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long—
We can blend our hearts and voices
In happy social song;
We can guide some erring brother—
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We can fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet, should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly,
Which the rarest fail to find;
There's a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind—
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

IN THE LIONS' DEN.

A Story Told on a Mountain Top.

(Cassell's Magazine.)

"Nice place to dine, isn't it?" said Frank Lightfoot, as we seated ourselves around our well-filled provision-bag on the summit of Mont Blanc, with the panorama of forty-eight mountain ranges outspread beneath us, and the echo of the Chamouni cannon still in our ears. "I wonder whether the march of civilization will ever erect a hotel up here! there's just room for a moderate-sized one."

"And a photographic studio at the head of the corridor, and a telegraph station at the Grand Mulets, and a post-office beside the Chalet de la Pierre Pointue, and anything else in a small way—eh, Master Frank?" chimed in Harry Sinbad, who had gone through nearly as many voyages and adventures as his illustrious namesake, and had just accompanied us up Mont Blanc as a slight repose before crossing into Algeria via Marseilles.

"Nobody knows what may happen," replied Frank, sententiously "you wouldn't have expected, this time last year, to be dining three miles above the sea to-day."

"Well, I had a funny kind of dinner last autumn," said Lightfoot, "when my guide and I got caught by a mist on the Grand Combin; we piled stones to keep off the wind, and behind them we shared our rum and cold mutton, as if he had been in the trenches before Sebastopol."

"Well, I can beat you both there," said Harry with a chuckle; "for I've had a dinner worth any three of those, though I'd hardly care to try it again; but it's a long story."

"Never mind," said I, "we have lots of time."

"I'm your man, sir," responded Sinbad; "but before I begin, does either of you know where Fernando de Noronha is?"

"Never heard of him," said Frank, who is not exactly qualified for a geographical professorship; "is he any relation of Fernando Wood, over in America?"

"None of your nonsense, Frank," I interposed sternly. "Fernando de Noronha is a small island off the coast of Brazil, though in what latitude or longitude I would rather not guess, if I were up for a Civil Service examination."

"True, O king!" said Harry; "more power to your Atlas for that same. Well, as I was going to tell you, it was towards the end of my third month in Rio de Janeiro that I began to think of shifting my quarters. Had I intended to make scientific explorations *a la* Humboldt, or going in search of big trees, like that fellow who went up the Rio Madeira the other day, three months would have been rather short measure, but as it was, I had seen all I cared to see. I had walked round the harbor (no trifle of a walk either, mark ye) and counted the flags of fifty-six nations, I had eaten oranges at four in the morning in the groves outside the town, and dived by moonlight through the 'rollers' on the shore; I had bought some very good local views on the Plaza; and taken some very bad sketches from the bay; I had been bitten by a tarantula (if *that* was any good), and I had lived at Petropolis in a charming little villa, with a painted verandah and projection roof, hidden like a humming-bird's nest in a bouquet of broad-leaved tropical foliage—a perfect gem of quiet beauty altogether.

"Petropolis is a place about four miles from the town, where the grandest and most of the merchants live during the heat of summer; much the same thing, in fact, with regard to Rio, that Tsarskoe Celo is to Saint Petersburg, or Tientsin to Pekin Well, as I was saying, I began to plan my next move, and made up my mind to do some voyage or other in a new direction, where I might see something a little out of the ordinary run. For just then, as it happened, I was rather tired of perpetual coat, hat, and umbrella—of smoking paper cigars, chattering Portuguese, and dining on monkey soup and roast armadillo—and had got my head full of fairy isles, light periaguas (whatever they may be,) and 'noble savages.'

"One day, after much waiting, I heard of a barque that was going to sail for Fayal, with a Portuguese skipper, and a crew half Brazilians and half Indians—for some af the natives don't make such bad sailors, only they're not strong enough to stand much knocking about. This was just what I wanted—a chance of visiting a place where I'd never been, and a longish voyage in company with a bevy of picturesque ragamuffins, who, if they weren't particularly 'noble,' were at least 'savage' enough for Salvator Rosa himself. So I paid my passage-money, and away I went.

"My chief associate was the skipper—a queer fish enough to look at, for he had a complexion like a half-decayed leek, and a squint that made him look as if he were trying to see down his own throat, and he carried a scent of garlic and tobacco about him that would have choked a Hottentot; but he knew all sorts of stories, and could sing a good song or two, and seemed a merry fellow altogether; so that on the whole he wasn't bad company, provided I kept well to windward of him. As to the crew, they worked very well when they couldn't help it, like Brazilians in general; but there was one thing they didn't do well, and that was the storing. They had stowed the provisions in such a bungling fashion that half of them got spoiled; and they hadn't more than half filled the water-casks, and those they had were leaky; so that, not long after sailing, we ran out of water, and had to think about getting more.

"An hour or two after this discovery, the skipper came aft to where I was standing and said, 'Now, senhor, we will show you something as well worth seeing as Lisbon; the nearest land is Fernando de Noronha, and we're going to put in there for water and fresh provisions.'

"'And what is there to be seen there?" asked I.

"'Why it's a pretty place to look at, in any case," he replied; "but the great thing is, that it's the place where the Brazilians sends all their *degradados* (convicts), 'and they've got quite a fine collection now; when you go ashore you'll be able to get a good sight of them."

"'But they don't go about loose, surely?,' asked I in some astonishment.

"'The saint forbids! they have got a'governor and a guard to take care of them. Ah! he's a rare man, the Senhor Gobernador! many's the cask of rum he's sent me wher we've touched here before."

"'You seem to know him pretty well,' said I, laughing.

"'Santos! that's not difficult! he's as friendly as a contrabandista.' ('A fine definition of friendship,' though I.) If the noble Senhor Inglese will be pleased to go ashore with us, the Senhor Gobernador will be sure to invite him to his house, and show him all the curiosities of the island.'

"And with that he gave such an extraordinary grin that all his features seemed to change places like a gutta-percha face in a toy shop. I couldn't think at the time what he was grinning at, but I found out later on, as you'll see.

"We sighted the island next morning, and by noon we were pretty near the shore; and it struck me that the *degradados* had a better berth than they deserved, for a sweeter little spot I never saw. The coast to right and left was rugged and broken, but just ahead of us it curved into a beautiful little bay, with a smooth sandy beach, above which rose a broad sweep of wooded hillsides, like a band of green velvet, dotted here and there with such flowers as you only see in the tropics. In the hollow of the bay was a small wooden jetty, on which stood a man in uniform, while behind him clustered a dozen blacks in red caps and white cotton drawers.

"'That's his Excellency's secretary,, said the skipper; 'he must have seen us heading for the shore; and it's lucky those blacks happen to be with him, for they'll help us to get the water on board.

"I must own that this 'lucky' coincidence of the negroes' presence made me begin to suspect that the worthy skipper was himself one of the 'friendly contrabandistas' of whom he had spoken, and that his dealings with the Senhor Gobernador were of a nature to add little to the imperial revenue; but before I could make up my mind as to whether the alleged want of water were all a sham or not the skipper shouted something through his speaking-trumpet to the officer on shore, who thereupon gave some orders to two of his blacks, which started them off like grey-hounds.

"'They're gone to tell the Senhor Gobernador that we've got a Senhor Inglese on board,' said the skipper, 'and his Excellency will most likely come to meet you in person.'

"And, sure enough, in about half an hour there came round the elbow of a hill half a dozen soldiers, armed with muskets, followed by three men in uniform, the midmost of whom was on horseback. The moment I touched the shore, the governor (for he it was) dismounted, and greeted me with a bow that would have made the fortune of a courtier.

"'May you live a thousand years, most potent Senhor Gobernador,' said I, in my best Portuguese.

"'I kiss the dust beneath your feet, noble and valiant senhor,' replied he, with a second bow which almost made good his words. 'If his English Excellency would so far honor my poor house as to come within its walls, it would be my highest pleasure to entertain him. Will the noble Senhor Inglese be pleased to mount and follow me?'"

"I mounted accordingly—for they had a horse all ready for me, just as if I had been expected—and we rode round the hill and through a small plantation to the prettiest little villa imaginable, like an enlarged duplicate of my humming-bird's nest at Petropolis.

"'Noble senhor,' said the governor, 'you will pardon my leaving you for a few moments, while I see whether all is ready for the entertainment of yourself and the officers of the colony, who do me the honor of dining with me to-day; in the meantime, let me beg of you to consider my house and all that is in it as entirely your own.'

"'Well,' thought I, 'this comes of travelling; I might have waited long enough before any one would have done as much for me in England.

"And I had reason to think so a few minutes later, when I found myself seated at the governor's right hand over as good a dinner as ever I ate, with fifteen gentlemen in uniform on each side of the table. They were all strong and fine-looking men, with a brisk business-like air about them, which I had not remarked in the officers I met at Rio (who were for the most part as confirmed loafers' as ever lounged about a boulevard); but every face at the table wore a curious expression which struck me at once—a watchful kind of look, like that of a sentinel on guard—the result, as I concluded at the time, of their constant surveillance of dangerous convicts. The governor himself, now that I got a good view of him, was a handsome, dignified-looking old fellow, with a heavy moustache and beard that gave him almost the air of a cuirassier; but there was something I didn't like about his eye—a shifting, restless look, such as I have seen once or twice in the eyes of a vicious horse. Still, nothing could be more courteous than his manner to me, as he helped me to the best of the good cheer, and congratulated me at having arrived at a time when the larder was well stocked, whereas they had been woefully straitened about a month before, the rough weather preventing the arrival of supplies, and the island itself, affording nothing but fish and fruit.

"As to the dinner, I'm not going to describe it. The old governor took the lead, keeping up the conversation when it seemed inclined to flag, and sending round the wine as if he had the key of the imperial cellar; and toasts, songs, joaks, stories followed each other in unbroken succession, till I could almost have fancied myself at a boating supper at Oxford. At last I began to think it about time to be moving; so I turned to the governor and said, 'Most illustrious Senhor Gobernador, you have kindly introduced me to the best dinner and the gayest society I have ever had the pleasure of meeting; but now do me one favor more, and oblige me with one sight of the convicts.'

"Along the whole table, as I spoke, ran the same extraordinary grin which had perplexed me some hours before on the face of the skipper; but the governor merely bowed, and replied simply, 'Senhor, somos todos degrades' (we are all convicts)! I won't attempt to describe my sensation at this announcement.

"'Good heavens!' said I, 'your Excellency surely cannot mean that all these noble gentlemen round the table are—are—what you mentioned?'"

"'Every man of them,' replied the old gentleman, looking round with an air of parental pride that would have befitted the Mother of the Gracchi, 'we are all alike here.'

"'But in this case,' stammered I, 'your Excellency's own self (I hardly dare hint such a thing) must be—a——a——'

"'Precisely so,' answered he with a benignant smile: 'I'm a convict too—the oldest of the lot!'"

"I remained speechless while the governor, evidently flattered by my emotion, proceeded to point out in detail all the varied beauties of his collection. 'This gentleman on your right,' he began, with the air of a connoisseur criticising an undoubted Titan, 'signalized himself by one of the boldest acts of vengeance on record—scaling the wall of an enemy's house with a knife between his teeth, and slaying him on the spot. Unfortunately (and yet not unfortunately, as it procured me the pleasure of my friend's acquaintance) the slain man happened to be the near relation of an official of high rank; need I say may more? The senhor on my left hand had an unhappy difference with his wife (who alone was to blame in the matter); he attempted to soothe her with a dose of medicine, which unhappily succeeded ill—you will divine the rest. The two gentlemen next in order were concerned in an heroic attack on the house of an obnoxious minister some time; and certain jewels being missed, suspicion wrongfully fell upon them. As to the senhor opposite——'

"And so on another quarter of an hour. In fact (as old Virgal says in that passage that used to puzzle me at Eton), 'if I had a hundred tongues, and a voice of iron I could not rehearse all their crimes.' Suffice it to say, that of all the villians then unchanged, the most atrocious appeared to be these friendly, open-hearted gentlemen with whom I had been hobnobbing so affably for the last hour. At last, when the governor paused for a moment to take breath, I ventured to inquire what achievment had earned him his promotion.

"'Nothing very important,' answered he, carelessly; 'merely an absurd story about some forged notes that appeared one morning.'

"This was the last straw which broke the camel's back. I instantly recollected that I had at least a dozen things of the last importance to say to the skipper, and must go on board again at once; while the governor, lamenting my untimely departure, announced his intention of seeing me down to the shore—a courtesy which I could very well have dispensed with. But the heat, and the governor's stories, and the recent startling revelation had so upset me, that (as Punch's sailor says) 'you might have knocked me down with the butt-end of a musket.' All the way down to the beach I felt as if every bough that brushed my clothes were trying to pick my pocket, and as if the very ground under my feet were going to start up and knock my brains out.

"At last we came out in front of the little jetty, where, to my great delight, I found the skipper just going on board. The governor, wishing me every prosperity, took a ceremonious leave of me; while I, standing up in the stern of the boat, responded as usual, 'May your Excellency live a thousand years!' 'And may it be as long before I see you again!' added I, mentally, as we shot away from the shore.

"'Well, senhor,' asked the skipper, with one of his peculiar grins, as, a few hours later, we watched the receding coast of the island, 'how did his Excellency's hospitality please you?'

"'The dinner was worthy of DonSebastian,' answered I; 'but I can't say as much for the company. It seems to me, my friend, that you're among rather a suspicious set.'

"'What would you have, senhor?' replied he, with a shrug; 'we poor fellows must live somehow, with the blessing of the saints we manage to make our trade keep us. I'm sure such a noble senhor would never think of saying anything that might harm a poor contrabandista who has hard work to get garlic to his bread!'

"The appeal was a forcible one; and it was rendered additional convincing by the fact that not a man of the crew was without the weapon of some kind, while hones: Diogo (James; the Spanish form is "Diego") himself had a brace of very business-like pistols stuck in his waistband, and a knife nearly as long as a bayonet at his side. I reflected that, after all, it was no business of mine, and that it would be cruel to worry a gang of poor devils who had never done me any harm: so I answered very readily that the secret was perfectly safe with me."

"Now then, let's be moving; we shall get back to Chamouni in time for the *table d'hote* if we step out."

[The above story is literally true, the only addition being the character assigned to the Portuguese skipper, who was in reality a very honest fellow.]

THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.

A Relic of Barbarism—An Ingenious Instrument of Torture.

To the museum department of the Public Library of Kentucky there came yesterday an instrument of torture which reflects as much disgrace on mankind as the rack, the wheel, or any of those terrible machines which cruelty invented for its victims. It was a "brank" or scold's bridle, of the kind used years ago in England and Scotland for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made too free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in our sister State of Tennessee, where beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain time out of mind. It bears the rust of years, and no doubt came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some lord of creation, who had a scolding wife in the Old World, brought with him to the New his vixatrix and instrument of controlling her.

It consists of an iron band to pass under the chin and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel-shaped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held in its place by another iron band extending round the back part of the head and fastened with a padlock. When the instrument was thus put on the scold her tongue had to recede to the back part of her mouth and there remain quiet or be cut to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold or even talk in this fix was impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence.

When Blackstone wrote his Commentaries it was the law of England that a scolding women was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was knowing as the ducking-stool. This was a kind of chair to which the scold was fastened, and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her offence deserved.

Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank, and in giving it preference over the ducking-stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the women cold and thus injure her health, and in addition thereto she could use her tongue during the intervals between one ducking and another. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done.

In shape, the brank was not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather, except the bit. The English or Scotch scold must have been a terrible animal to have required a bridle entirely of iron, when it is known here that we can handle mules with leathern bands.

We should like to have seen the Englishman or Scotchman, or whoever he was, that brought this instrument to our country. If he was a married man, and this machine was used for his wife, he must have cut a queer figure with his Xantippe and her bridle on board the vessel that bore the precious pair to the New World. If he was an unmarried man, and brought over the brank with the expectation of its necessity among American women, it is to be hoped that he learned better before himself and the instrument went beneath the ground.

But there the instrument, the terrible brank, is in the museum of the Public Library, where all may see it who wish. The strong-minded women ought especially to go and see it, and thus arm themselves with a new argument against the trampled-down rights of women. Surely the man who invented such an instrument ought to have been made to wear it the balance of his days; and it is strange to us, of this age and country, how men could ever be demons enough to torture women in this way, even if those women had voluble tongues, and said a hundred and one naughty things, none of which ought to have been said.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Happy Termination.

The missing bridegroom, John Farrell, who was expected as principal at a wedding festival in New York, recently, but did not arrive until the impatient guests tired of waiting, returned home, was found in time to be a hero, but fortunately not the hero of a tragedy. Farrell is a drayman, young, good-looking, of steady habits, and an enterprising nature. He was engaged to marry Miss Mary Quick, on Tuesday evening, and the wedding party collected, but he not appearing, it was supposed that he had been robbed and murdered, as it was known that he took a large sum of money with him in the early evening, and started to buy feed. How he succeeded, he himself relates. Toward dark he went to one of his usual feed stores to take in a supply, but finding it closed, retraced his course toward home. At a by-street a strange man jumped upon his dray and asked him if he might ride for a short distance. Mr. Farrell agreed, and soon another man jumped on without the formality of a request. Suddenly and without warning they knocked him senseless from his dray with some heavy instrument and robbed him. Thence he was taken to an adjoining street and left for dead. Some time after the assault he awoke, but was unable to walk home until a stranger passing assisted him, and he finally reached the residence of his bride, who was in an agony of grief and suspense at his absence. This was about midnight, and a doctor's opinion was called into requisition. He decided that the injuries were not dangerous, and though the clergyman had departed, and the wedding company separated, the plucky young man insisted upon carrying out his contract, and a minister was called from his bed to perform the ceremony, so that the next morning the friends who came with sentences of condolence all framed, had to quickly change them for congratulations.

THE SAILOR.

He had been rear'd
Among the mountains, and he in his heart
Was half a shepherd on the stormy seas.
Oft in the piping shrouds had Leonard heard
The tones of waterfalls and inland sounds
Of caves and trees: and when the regular wind
Between the tropics filled the steady sail,
And blew with the same breath for days and weeks,
Lengthening invisibly its weary line
Along the cloudless main, he in those hours
Of tiresome indolence, would often hang
Over the vessel's side, and gaze and gaze;
And while the broad green wave and sparkling foam,
Rush'd round him, images and hues that wrought
In union with the employment of his heart,
He, thus by feverish passion overcome,
Even with the organs of his bodily eye,
Below him, in the bosom of the deep,
Saw mountains—saw the forms of sheep that grazed
On verdant hills—with dwellings among trees,
And shepherd clad in the same country gray
Which he himself had worn. [*Wordsworth.*

Bloody Domestic Tragedy.

The Savannah News gives the following particulars of a lamentable affair which took place in that city on Friday of last week, and was briefly noticed by telegraph. It says:

"Yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, considerable excitement was created by the report that David R. Dillon, note broker, on Whitaker street, had been shot and desperately wounded by one of the sons, in the office, and that the young man had subsequently shot and killed himself. Early in the morning the deceased, Alexander Dillon, a youth about eighteen years of age, had been taken to task by David R. Dillon, his father, about some business which the latter had instructed him to attend to. This occasioned the passage of some sharp words, when, it is alleged, the father called his son 'miserable puppy.' This epithet, it seems, wounded the feeling of the young man deeply, and he left the house, threatening retaliation for the insult. Young Dillon then either went and bought a pistol or borrowed one, (our information on this point is not positive,) and about 10 o'clock entered his father's office. Mr. Dillon at once spoke to him about his failing to see to the hauling of some hay, as he was ordered to do. Young Dillon replied that he had done so. This assertion was doubted by his father, who stated that he had met the boy with the wagon, and that it was not half loaded. To this young Dillon made no reply, when his father said, 'Clear out, and go home.' The deceased then said, 'You insulted me by calling me a puppy this morning, and I won't take that from any one;' and drawing a pistol, commenced firing at his father. Three shots were fired in rapid succession, all of which took effect, one in the left side of the head, back of the ear, inflicting a scalp wound, a second in the fleshy part of the right arm, near the shoulder, and the third in the right thigh. None of the wounds were serious. Young Dillon then pointed the weapon to his own breast and fired, the ball entering the heart and causing death in a short time."

Three Cheers for the Preacher.

[From the Ironton (O)Register.]

At a certain place on a Methodist circuit, in this county, an enterprising preacher stopped for a week last winter, to stir up some religious interest. Other veteran preachers had been there before him, but their efforts had been unavailing in the direction of a revival. The point was considered as lost to religious instruction or conversion. But the new preacher pitched in with much zeal. He held meetings every night for a week, preached long and strong; got his mourners' benches ready, and called upon seekers of religion, but none appeared. Night after night he appealed to them to seek salvation, but, though the congregations were large, none appeared at the mourners' benches. The meetings were kept up up for a week, and finally the preacher got discouraged. But he said he would try it one more night. That night came, and with it a big congregation. The preacher was eloquent, and wound up with an exhortation, inviting persons forward to the seekers' benches. Not one rose. The preacher waited and pleaded, but no one moved. Finally he said he would have to abandon his effort; that he had tried hard to produce conviction, but no one was moved. He had now made his last appeal, and after a few mild, kind words, he sat down. At this juncture a tall son of the soil arose and said that the preacher had been working hard, and had labored faithfully with them, and now, as a token of their appreciation and respect for him, he moved that the congregation give the preacher three cheers, which was carried.

Safe Poison Bottles.

There have been reported of late a number of cases of mistakes made in the administration of drugs, sometimes as accidental poisoning, and sometimes in giving internally medicines intended only for external use. The college of physicians adopted last May a suggestion which seems to meet all the requirements to a safe poison bottle. The recommendation was made to all druggists to place all external remedies in bottles not only colored, so as to appeal to the eye, but also rough upon one side, so that by the sense of touch no mistakes shall be possible even in the dark; and that all bottles containing poisons should not only be labelled "poison," but also with another label indicating the most efficient and convenient antidote. This excellent recommendation was soon afterward brought before the American medical association which met in this city, and, on motion of Dr. Sayrs, of New York, it was adopted by that body. A provision introduced so sensible, and indorsed by two bodies of such professional standing, ought to be universally carried into practical effect, and, if it were, we should hear of fewer cases of poisoning by mistake. —[Phila. Record.

FANNY FERN'S first husband, Mrs. S. P. Farrington, resides in Chicago.

A CONNECTICUT candy party set a bucket of hot molasses in the yard to cool, and entrapped their host's family cat.

GIVING seventeen hundred pounds coal for a ton is among "the weighs that are dark."

ENGAGEMENT bracelets, with locks, have taken the place of rings in eastern cities, and the accepted lover carries the key himself.

A POOR but honest young lady, who earns a living by working on hoop skirts, in reply to an inquiry, stated that she had spent the summer "at the springs."

SMALL boys in Bangor Me., supply themselves with pocket money by leaving parcels of their own devising at people's doors, marked "Pay the boy ten cents."

A WATERING-place correspondent writes that "very few bathers bathe at the West End," whereupon Mrs. Partington says she "had an idea they had bathed all over."

"HERE, you young rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?" "After the girls, father." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?" "No, sir, but mother did."

IN Nova Scotia the farmers and lumbermen yoke their oxen by the horns, and they say they can pull larger loads than oxen yoked in the manner prevalent in this country.

RED table napkins are coming much into use in restaurants, and it is suggested as a reason, that it is because people used to mistake the white ones for pocket handkerchiefs and carry them away.

THE New York Mail complains that the abominable practice of artificial beautifying has become very prevalent among the young ladies of that city, numbers of whom dye their hair golden, fresco their faces, and practice other toilet deceptions.

DURING a recent terrible railway disaster at Carlisle, Eng., one poor mother in an end compartment had been transfixed by the buffer of the next carriage, with one child at her breast and another at her feet with both legs wedged firmly between two boards. Her cries were heartrending and, on the extraction of her almost lifeless child, she almost seemed to lose reason. The sucking child, strangely enough, escaped injury, though the legs of the mother seemed to be much crushed.

THE New Haven Palladium tells this little yarn with as much assurance as need be for twice the number of birds: "Fred Morse and two of the 'Cowell family'—Henry and Daniel—went ont for a day's shooting, on Friday, and woodchuck not being very plenty, they thought to try their breech-loaders on a flock of blackbirds. Simultaneously they fired, and after the smoke had cleared away picked up and placed in a pile 179 of these farmer' pests, and Henry declares that it was not much of a day for blackbirds either."

A MAN with a crutch was admitted to one of the Yale secret societies, the other night, and the members, with more than usual humanity, allowed him to come in without the customary ceremonies of initiation. But he proved to be a veritable "heathen Chinee," and later in the evening, when a row sprung up, he "went through" several sophomores in a manner truly surprising. Since then he has been seen without cane or crutch, in the front rank of a "rush," and the human feeling in his favor has somewhat died away.

A SINGULAR legal contest has been inaugurated in one of the New York courts to recover possession of certain real estate deeded by a man who alleges that he was married while drunk, and conveyed his property to his wife under the same circumstances. When the case first came on in the Equity Court it was referred to a jury to determine the facts; first, what was the condition of the plaintiff at the time of executing the instrument? and second, was undue influence used to procure the execution of said instrument? The jury found for the plaintiff in both these particulars, whereupon the District Supreme Court has set aside the deed. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been taken.

THE Gatesville (Texas) Sun says: Mr. Seaton was out upon the mountains hunting, his little son, aged 11, accompanying him. The boy had taken a haversack to gather grapes for his mother. The father left the son sitting in the road by a tree, and went looking for squirrels. In the meantime another hunter came up, saw the little boy with a black haversack upon his back, mistook him for a bear, and sent a rifle ball through the little fellow's brain. Thus one thoughtless act, committed in a moment of time, has rendered one man miserable for life, wrung a mother and father's heart with deepest anguish, and draped a family in mourning.

THERE are several instances on record of men in prison who have resolutely determined to starve to death rather than remain in durance vile, but in every case, so far as we remember, the stomach has finally prevailed over the will. There is a story now, however, of a German doctor at St. Joseph, Mo., who has carried out his full purpose of starvation to the end. He had been imprudent enough to commit a murder, a thing which is not quite safe to do even in these days of general insanity among criminals and idiocy among jurymen, and was therefore restrained of his liberty. He was greatly enraged at the liberty taken with him and from him, and deliberately refused to touch any food and in little over a week starved to death.

THE St. Louis Democrat thus records the discomfiture of a man who smoked on one of the street-cars of that city: "One gentleman was seated on the high railing enjoying his Havana, when a lady, who was seated immediately in front of and considerably below him, got up, and without saying a word, slapped the gentleman in the face, knocking his Havana out of his mouth. The gentleman, on asking an explanation, was told by the lady that 'She would not allow her brother to smoke in her presence, much less a stranger.' He told her that he did not wish to resent the insult, but would rather that she had requested him to stop smoking, when her 'big brother' got up and ordered the young man to shut up or he would put a head on him. The affair ended without a fight."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORS.

There is scarcely a Democratic paper in the State that has a correct list of the Democratic—Liberal Electors. This is an important matter and needs prompt attention in order that the tickets may be properly printed. The list as it appears at our editorial head this morning is the correct one.

FOREIGN BORN citizens remember, that you cannot vote for GRANT without voting for HENRY WILSON who has sworn to use all means in my [his] power to proscribe you.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the *Commercial Printing Company* from convicted thieves now serving out their sentence in the Penitentiary, to swear that HENRY WILSON never belonged to the Know Nothing Order. If accepted they will at once be accorded an unconditional pardon.

THE total number of votes reported to have been polled for Governor of this State at the recent election, is 643,395 with four counties additional to hear from. This is an increase of 67,247 over the PACKER-GEARY vote which amounted to 576,148. Soon as the table is complete we will place it before our readers.

A PETITION of colored "Masons" was presented to the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, asking recognition on terms of equality, but time not permitting its consideration, it was laid on the table, and the Grand Lodge adjourned *sine die*. Let GRANT order the reassembling of the Grand Lodge and shoot every brother on the spot, who refuses to recognize the colored men.

As the question is now being agitated in regard to the right of colored children attending the public schools, we suggest that it take a little wider range and let it be decided if the proprietor of the Monongahela House can refuse to entertain colored guests, or WOODSON refuse them the use of his bath tubs. What say our Radical cotemporaries to this proposition?

IT is suggested now that a mass meeting be held of those who have "THOROUGHLY and CANDIDLY examined" the record of HENRY WILSON and "been convinced of the FALSITY of the charges against him" in regard to his Know Nothingism and those shares of Credit Mobilier stock. Every organ in town will endorse and applaud the movement. Let us have the meeting by all means.

ON the 19th of October 1855, in a speech HENRY WILSON said:

"I saw last winter, gentlemen, in Washington, that an effort was to be made to force the American party to bow down in abject submission to the Slave Power; and, gentlemen, I made up my mind THAT AS A MEMBER OF THAT ORGANIZATION, if that organization attempted to be a pro-Slavery organization, if I had the power I would shiver it into ten thousand fragments,"

What would he give now to have that part of his record blotted out may be judged by his squirming on the Know-Nothing question.

DECENT Republicans denounce the miserable attempt at wit displayed, it is reported by SWOOPE, on the Salt river tickets. Even the *Gazette* is moved to say:

WHOever was guilty of getting up the last issue of the Salt River ticket made unpardonable use of the names of many worthy and estimable gentlemen, but not one more unwisely than that of Hon. Judge McCandless. His high position, age and entire abstinence from politics should save his unsullied name from such use.

FOUR Judges of Election, viz: JOHN PRITNER, of the First, JAMES NASH, of the Second, W. J. MURRAY, of the Seventh, and ALFRED MURPHEY, of the Twenty-first divisions of the Fifteenth ward, Philadelphia, in a communication to the Reform Association, say that HARTRANFT'S majority in that ward is two hundred and ninety less than represented, and that they are ready to qualify to the same. That they signed no such return giving HARTRANFT 1,597 majority, but did sign one giving him 1,307. The returns in that ward, like many others, in addition to being swelled by repeaters, have been "doctored." This is another evidence of the fact of how HARTRANFT'S so-called majority was manufactured.

THE St. Louis *Globe*, intensely GRANT, gives information in regard to a terrible conspiracy on the part of the "Ku-Klux" to elect GREELEY and BROWN. It declares that:

The present plan of the Ku-Klux is to carry Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; North Carolina, 10; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; Texas, 8—in all of the reconstructed States, 65—Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 5; Maryland, 8; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12—in all 51. They deem themselves sure, without force or terrorizing these to make 116 votes. New York, 35; New Jersey, 9 Missouri, 15—in all 59, which would give them one more vote than they need, making, as they do in all, 185. By carrying Connecticut, 6; California, 5. and either Nevada or New Hampshire, 3 each, they could dispense with Missouri or New Jersey. Dragooning the South and a tremendous canvass in certain States with as much money as may be nessary, is now the programme.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

The power of money in society is an admitted evil of no small magnitude; and the inordinate love of money is denounced by the highest authority as the root from which all evil has its source. Years ago this thing began to show its power in the politics of the country. Its first bold appearance was in Washington, when heavy loans were made to prominent members of Congress in order to procure a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. So far as regarded the passage of the bill through both Houses of Congress, it was successful; but JACKSON was then our President, and his instinctive love of country, of the liberty of the people, induced him to exercise his Constitutional right—or, to speak more correctly, to perform his Constitutional duty of returning the bill to the House in which it had originated, with his reasons for declining to give it his approval. So far as regarded a charter from Congress, the Bank fell.

But before its time to die had fully come, an unfortunate *feud* in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had thrown our State government partially into the hands of the Whigs and Anti-Masons—we say partially, for we still held the Senate—and a bill was introduced by THADDEUS STEVENS to give it a State charter. This bill passed the House very readily, and it soon became apparent that enough nominal Democrats in the Senate had been induced to violate their pledges to the voters who had elected them, to secure its passage through that body also. If money was not used, as in the recent case of the *Credit Mobilier*, these men received an equivalent. Then was introduced the system which has ever since so deeply disgraced our State Legislation. Bribery has stalked with a yearly increasing impudence through both wings of the Capitol, and men are purchased at all rates, from ten dollars upwards. Trading in the votes of members has become a regular avocation; and the buyer's face is as much a part of the scene during the Session, as that of any legitimate portion of the legislative machinery.

During the forty years which have elapsed since the Bank bought members of Congress, this foul thing has grown in quantity until it has worked its way among the very lowest class of politicians, and the wealthy one's have not been slow in taking advantage of it. At first this variety of the corrupting influence of monoy was confined to the largest cities, but within the last few years it has reached the smaller cities and villages; and honest voters are scarcely anywhere secure from the results of its interference.

In the recent election in the State of Maine, votes were openly bought and paid for at the polls, by officers of the U. S. Government. In North Carolina, the whole sum appropriated by Congress to meet the cost of U. S. Courts during the current year, was used to pay electioneering office-holders and to purchase mercenary voters. In Philadelphia tens of thousands of dollars were paid—as they were in other parts of the State—to induce small politicians who had been in the habit of standing at the polls, to pass off Radical ballots to men who, relying upon the party fealty of the man from whom they received them, would likely vote without examination. In some places—in Philadelphia particularly—false counts were made and certified; and when the returns from each *Division* of a Ward were added together and certified, the Return made to the County meeting of election officers was falsified, and the Radicals having a majority of the Board, our people had no redress. Before us is a statement signed by form of the election Judges of the 15th Ward of that city, in which it is stated that the Return read at the county meeting takes votes from BUCKALEW and gives them to HARTRANFT. How frequently this and kindred frauds have been perpetuated in the State of course we cannot say, but it must be very evident that those who have such tricks, have more of them.

It is fourteen years ago since JAMES BUCHANAN, as pure a man as ever lived, and who went down to the grave without a stain upon his personal reputation, in reply to an invitation to join the people here in celebrating the Centennial of the occupancy of Fort Du Quesne by the army of Gen. FORBES, used the following language, a portion of which has become History, and possibly the residue may within the life of some who may read these lines.

"I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in reference to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age our fathers, like ourselves, were divided into political parties which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their Representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected the fountain of free Government will then be poisoned at its source and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A Democratic Republic all agree cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is completed and the people become venal there is a canker at the root of the tree of Liberty, which must cause it to wither and to die."

These are words of wisdom spoken by one of our fellow-citizens who had reached the highest position coveted by our public men. He had no farther aspirations; he had attained an honored old age, and had almost seen the last of earth.

The words we have quoted may be truly regarded as his parting words to the people of his native State and even now it is as if one had risen from the dead to warn them of the dread precipice to the very brink of which they seem to be hastening. It will be well if these words are heeded.

DEATH OF BISHOP O'CONNOR.

We learn by telegraph, that Rev. M. O'CONNOR, S. J., late Bishop of Pittsburgh, died on Friday morning, at six o'clock and forty-five minutes, at Woodstock College, Maryland. He had been in ill-health for the past year, but bore it, with surprising patience and truly Christian resignation.

Bishop O'CONNOR was born in the vicinity of the city of Cork, Ireland, February, 1810, and sent to the College of the Propaganda, Rome, at an early age, from which he passed, with the highest honors, and of whom it was said by the late Cardinal WISEMAN, he was the "bright, particular star." He was, in accordance with the rules of that institution, to be devoted to the missionary field, and, after a short sojourn in Ireland, embarked for the United States. He was for some years President of the Theological Seminary, in Philadelphia, of St. Charles Borromeo.

He came to Pittsburgh as Vicar General, in the year 1841. He was consecrated Bishop, August 15, 1843, in Rome, whither he had gone to join the Jesuit Order. He brought with him to this country, in December of the same year, a community of the Sisters of Mercy, now spread over the United States, and some years afterwards the Order of Passionists. Upon the establishment of the Diocese of Erie, in 1853, he was transferred there at his own request, but resumed charge of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, at the instance of the Holy See, in 1854, in which he continued until his resignation in June 1860.

He established the first successful hospital in this city in 1846, which he placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. He also founded a Theological Seminary, which was very dear to his heart, and which was not forgotten during his years of retirement.

Amid his labors in establishing schools and churches, he was always foremost in defending the interests of his people. His reply to KOSSUTH'S speech in this city, in January, 1852, attracted great attention at the time throughout the country. His letters on the school question in 1853, exhibited his great powers of reasoning. In Provincial and General Councils of Bishops, he was deferred to, as the ablest Theologian and profoundest thinker in that eminent body.

It was said of the Architect of the great St. Paul's of Europe, if you seek for his monument, look around you. This is the eulogy to a renowned genius, whose plans were no sooner conceived than royal patronage, and the coffers of the kingdom of the earth were freely opened, to emblazon its cloistered niche and tower the artist's bold ideal in monumental stone and marble.

In a circuit of a very few miles of this city he found a body of parishioners, numbering twenty or thirty thousand, with the unfinished cathedral of St. Paul's, which, to a certain point, had been built by the penny contributions of the poor congregation, begun by the ever venerable Father MAGUIRE, and continued for twelve or fifteen years.

This edifice had progressed only far enough to afford a shelter for the large congregation, and while in this condition was rendered almost wholly useless by the grading of the avenues, which now surround it. Several years elapsed, and no compensation in damages was obtained from the city, and finally a year or two later all this work, labor and zeal of many of his zealous predecessors was destroyed by fire, and the accumulation of many a life-time was to be renewed from the desolate ruins.

From this period, Bishop O'CONNOR was involved in extensive duties, such perhaps as have fallen to the share of few Bishops in the country.

Ever mindful of the poor in the midst of his charitable enterprises, the Mercy Hospital was established and relied altogether on collections made from week to week from very uncertain sources. Against predictions, all about, of the failure of his attempt, it succeeded, and the city of Pittsburgh was soon supplied with the first practical refuge and charity of the kind for the sick, ever established within its limits. These are the outward and visible signs of his Faith for the benefit of mankind, while none but the clergy themselves will ever learn the beauty of his character—the exemplary piety of his life. Those who knew him best have always said that his was the humblest, most unambitious and patient disposition, amid all his trials, that they had ever known. The words used by an eminent Protestant writer, when speaking of the great Apostle of the Indies, might be adopted as a part of the eulogium of the Bishop, for the whole tenor of his life was "humbly to conceal his own humility, and to avoid the praise of being humble."

His last words, entrusted to a devoted friend, will touch the hearts and move to tears the Catholics of this city, borne in mind, as they were, to his latest breath, and receiving his dying benediction:

"Let the people of Pittsburgh know that I think of them all to the last with the greatest affection, and how I regret that I could not have done more for them whilst I was among them."

Then he repeated with emphasis:

"I mean all the clergy and the people; the Sisters and the Bishop; tell them that I pray for them all, and will always remember them."

ALL THE INTELLIGENCE YOU KNOW.

Notwithstanding the Radicals lay claim to all the intelligence in the community their organs at times most clearly demonstrate otherwise. For instance on yesterday, the *Dispatch* in its editorial columns gives a Radical friend in Greene county the credit of carrying that Democratic stronghold for HARTRANFT by *one thousand six hundred and fifty-five majority*! Yes really. Here is what it says:

"Where are we now?" We suppose this last chicken represents the Democracy. DAY put daylight through the BUCKALEW-GREELEY party in his county, and has a right to jubilate over 1,655 majority for HARTRANFT. He promises still better things for GRANT. All honor to the Republicans of Greene, and may they always have such a day as that of October 8, 1872!

And this is dished up for the edification of the moral, religious, and intelligent readers of the *Dispatch*.

We would not be at all surprised if the author of the above is the very same chap who was imported from "Philadelfe" to "lay out THE POST." He knows more about election "dewishons" evidently than Western Pennsylvania politics.

Everybody who knows anything knows that Greene county gave BUCKALEW 1,655 majority. We join the *Dispatch* in wishing that its friends in Greene "may always have such a day as that of October 8, 1872!" Better things are promised for GRANT and "where are we now?"

R. B. ELLIOTT at present a member of Congress, has the inside track and will likely be the next U. S. Senator from South Carolina. He is a negro.

THE GAZETTE'S MOVEMENT.

It is very likely that no one will put in a *caveat* against the issue of the patent which the *Gazette* claims for its new views on Finance; at least it will not be claimed by any one who has either read, or thought on, or had experience in, the question.

We are amazed at the *Gazette's* proposition to pay out greenbacks for bonds, and hail it as the first ray of light in a very dark corner. We trust the idea will be followed up for the few months yet remaining to Mr. BOUTWELL, and that an economical Administration and the application of all surplus greenbacks to the redemption of bonds may become the settled policy of the Government. To do this no additional issue need be made, and not only the interest on the redeemed bonds will be saved, but also the twenty-three millions of dollars in gold, now paid to the National banks, can be applied to the same good purpose.

But the *Gazette* should know that money is not wealth—not even when composed of the precious metals, and surely not when composed of printed promises to pay in those metals; and the foolish proposition that Mr. BOUTWELL should add one hundred millions to the already over-abundant issue of what we must persist in styling the Government's repudiated promises, would not, if complied with, add one dollar to the general wealth, although there are a few individuals who doubtless would be enriched thereby. But there has been entirely too much of this money power exercised by the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury is a bull or a bear in Wall street, raising or depressing the money-market just as it suits a favored clique. He can and does send gold *up* or *down* at his pleasure, to the great detriment of honest business men by the consequent disturbance of values.

Money, real coined money itself, is only a medium by means of which exchanges of property can be made with more convenience than by the primitive mode of barter; and no more of it is required than is necessary to accomplish that object. All increase beyond that amount leads to a depreciation of the price of money; or, in other words, to the increased price of everything else. It produces additional wealth only as the fabled dry-goods man did when he marked up his goods. It creates an unsteadiness in all legitimate business, and a dangerous growth of speculation, having a tendency to convert a whole people into a nation of gamblers.

All these objections apply to a redundant currency of which the basis is coin; how much more so when the currency is composed of paper promises to pay based upon other paper promises to pay, for it appears to be well nigh regarded as treason to insist that the government which uttered them should, after a lapse of ten years, and after the peculiar circumstances that were plead in excuse of their first issue have passed away, at length redeem them.

Had we a currency based upon the precious metals, and redeemable on demand, there would be no more use for the curb-stone operations in Wall street. Their occupation would be gone and they would be obliged to betake themselves to some honest mode of earning a subsistence; but so long as the present state of things exist, so long will we have Black Fridays and appeals to the government to go on from expansion to expansion, until at last greenbacks will be of as little value as Continental money, French assignats, or Confederate scrip.

The Government of the United States was not formed to provide paper money, at least that is not one of the purposes of its creation as set forth in the preamble to the Constitution.

THE LAGGARDS AND GROWLERS.

It appears that the vote for Governor on the 8th instant was

For HARTRANFT	353,399
For BUCKALEW	317,953
Radical majority	35,446

In 1868, Mr. BOYLE, our candidate for Auditor General received 321,739 Democratic votes; 3,786 more than the poll made by the Democrats and Liberals united, for BUCKALEW.

In the past four years the Democratic party, by the mere accession of numbers occasioned by young men arriving at the age of 21 years, must have increased at least 15,000 in number; the Liberal vote could not possibly have been less; and the irresistable inference is that at least thirty-five thousand nominal Democrats have remained away from the polls, and suffered one of the best State tickets ever presented to the people, to be defeated.

These men have voluntarily assumed a vast responsibility, for the mere gratification of spleen or for the silly purpose of being able to put on an air of vast wisdom, and utter the oracular *I told you so*, to the faithful men who, true to their principles and with a single eye to the performance of a solemn duty, expended time and effort for the success of the party in which they believe is wrapped up the salvation of the country.

The absentees who brought defeat upon us in October, and all who suffer themselves to be persuaded to be absent from the polls in November, are only playing into the hands of the Radicals, and making laughing-stocks of themselves for the entertainment of the very men they have been opposing for years.

Does any Democrat in this county think of GRANT otherwise than he has thought of him for the past three or four years? Has the success of HARTRANFT sanctified the oppressive rule of the Radicals over our fellow-citizens of the carpet-bagged States? The bribery, repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and colonising of the Radicals on the 2d Tuesday of this month, has surely not lessened in any Democrat's mind the solemn duty of opposing all that iniquity, and of polling his vote as a solemn protest against it.

Victory, even here may be ours. A full poll of the Democratic vote would change the anticipated result in Pennsylvania; for the Liberals will again poll their full vote, as we are obliged to admit the returns indicate the Democrats did not.

The future is full of hope; as much so as any political contest ever was. GREELEY'S prospects to-day are better than BUCHANAN'S were only one short month prior to the election in 1856. Read the following carefully gotten up table, which was compiled in June last and gives the dates of the then latest elections in the several States named, the electoral vote of, and the Democratic majority in, each.

States.	Electoral Vote.	Dem. majority.	Last elect'n
Alabama	10	1,771	1870
Delaware	3	2,476	1870
Florida	4	228	1870
Georgia	10	25,863	1870
Kansas	3	1,052	1870
New Jersey	9	6,007	1871
Tennessee	12	27,479	1870
Texas	8	22,084	1871
Indiana	15	2,258	1870
Kentucky	12	36,976	1871
Maryland	8	15,195	1871
Missouri	15	41,038	1870
North Carolina	11	1,224	1870
Oregon	3	621	1872
Virginia	10	16,331	1869
West Virginia	5	2,123	1870
Total	158		

To the foregoing New York (35) may safely be added—making 173. The 11 more can very readily be gained. Connecticut will give 6 of them. For the other 5, we have Louisiana (8,) and as good a show for Ohio (23,) and Illinois (21,) as have the Radicals.

In the foregoing calculation our own State is not included, and we would be disingenuous did we not admit that in it the prospects are against us; but we have a Democratic victory in the United States in prospect, and what Democrat will desire to acknowledge, after the fight is over and the victory is ours, that he stayed lazily at home and had no share in the great contest, that like the one which swept JEFFERSON into power nearly three quarters of a century ago, redeemed the country from Consolidation, and restored it to the arms of the Democratic Republican party. The growlers are so straight-laced, they affirm they cannot vote for any but a purely Democratic candidate. Are they so utterly blinded by prejudice that they cannot see that by staying away from the polls and declining to vote for Mr. GREELEY, they are stubbornly refusing to act with the party, and are giving at least half a vote for GRANT, for carpet baggism, for the permanent suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and for corrupt rule and military government. Do they imagine that wisdom will die with them—that the National Convention did not represent the general sentiment of the party, and cannot be trusted with its direction.

If we fail in November, it will be occasioned more by a lack of nerve and effort, than by any weakness in point of numbers. We hold the prize in our own hands—the grand prize of Constitutional Government; and if we lose it, it will be less from the strength of the enemy, than from a feeling among a few in our own ranks which induces them to abandon love of country for the sake of gratifying a desire of playing the marplot.

ELECTION RETURNS AND THE "MORMON" SYSTEM.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, GRANT, will not shut its eyes to the manner in which HARTRANFT'S majority was manufactured in that city. It finds fault with what it styles "singular performances" with the returns and adds:

After the polls closed, the reporters of the newspaper press, who have always heretofore been cheerfully furnished with the returns, were refused them by the officers in six of the wards. On the following day the law, which requires the division returns to be filed in the Prothonotary's Office, was flagrantly disobeyed. On the day when the Return Judges met, their business was transacted in a manner that made accuracy of count, or detection of erroneous returns, utterly impossible, and the Board adopted without footing up the figures of the President read off in extreme haste. Since then there has been difficulty in getting a view of the returns in the Prothonotary's Office—although one main reason for having copies of the returns filed there is, that they may be open to public inspection; and this last difficulty was not removed until an order of Court compelled it. Our election officers and the Prothonotary have thus adopted the "Mormon" system—that none but the "leaders" have a right to know what is done, the common people being only so many lay figures, whose weight of numbers is to give force to what the "leaders" do in secret.

HENRY WILSON.

The Oath Recorded in Heaven Against the Radical Candidate for Vice President.

In the presence of the true and ever-living God, and on these sacred Scriptures, His Holy Word, I do declare that I will truly fulfill my obligations toward my brethren of the Order of Know Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and decree words, emblems and proceedings of said order. * * * * AND I FURTHER DECLARE AND SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I WILL NOT KNOWINGLY VOTE FOR, APPOINT, OR ELECT ANY PERSON OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR A ROMAN CATHOLIC, TO ANY OFFICE IN THE LOCAL OR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT; and further declare and swear that I will use all means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in the administration of the government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, both local and general. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God.

A FRESH ALARM has been communicated to all the nations of Europe by the sudden appearance of the cholera in Poland. This terrible scourge took up its westward march some months ago, and committed frightful ravages in Persia, Turkey, Russia, and even attack some portions of Germany. Latterly, however its advance seemed to suffer an arrest and its subsequent movement was apparently retrograde. The relief which was experienced from the departure of the plague from European territory, it is now seen, may prove to have been only temporary. The news from Warsaw is sufficient to afford just cause for universal anxiety. According to the cable the cholera is raging extensively throughout Portland. One important town has already been almost depopulated, and thousands have fallen victims to the dreadful disease, which is said to have assumed its most malignant and fatal form. So formidable are the effects of the pestilence that the Poland are fleeing from their homes, and many portions of the country are left desolate. It is to be devoutly hoped that this fresh of the cholera may prove merely episodical, and that the approach of the cold weather may mitigate, if not neutralize its ravages. The event teaches the lesson that at no season of the year should strict precautionary measures be neglected in either hemisphere.

IF you would succeed in the world and be rewarded with public trusts, make yourself the companion of felons and knaves, gamble with the funds of a State intrusted to your care, and place honor so low as virtue and integrity. If you would fail to be honored by your fellow citizens, devote your life to a thorough study of the science of government the needs of your countrymen; keep your character spotless and your integrity above reproach; place honor and virtue above all else, and determine you will have no success unless it be good and right. This is the lesson of the Pennsylvania election to all ambitious young men. This is the lesson which Senator WILSON and all other pious supporters of this Administration are impressing upon the rising generation.—*Tribune.*

THE editor of the Gold Hill (N *News*, undmindful of the fate of FORNEY in Pennsylvania, and ANTHONY, in Kansas, supports GRANT, but opposes the Ring candidate for United States Senator. The *News* of the 6th says:

Thus far, the Senatorial contest, as far as John P. Jones is personally concerned, has been conducted on a purely financial basis. His entire time has been occupied in stock manipulations at San Francisco except the few days which he manages to spare for a flying visit to manipulate the primaries, and pay of his troops who will not take promises instead.

AGRICULTURAL APHORISMS IN RHYME.

If butter churned in morning air
Is kept in a cool place with care,
The taste is nice,
But that which shows the buttermilk
Don't sell to those who dress in silk—
For any price.

A farmer without hogs,
But an army of dogs,
Will have more puppies than pork;
For they will be lost,
To the husbandman's cost,
Dogs good for nothing to work.

It does not pay, in any way,
To milk a cow three times a day.

The well-bred daughter for a farmer,
A prudent helpmeet and a charmer.

Pork and beans make muscles strong—
Something farmers seek:
It is a dish to make life long
When cooked but once a week.

A farmer at home should be found,
And often looking at his ground—
Inspecting fields, repairing fence—
For dollars come by saving pence.

Clear the soil from moles and slugs,
Prune the trees, keep off the bugs—
Then fruits and melons, rich and fair,
Will recompense for all your care.

Of all the crops a farmer raises,
Of capital employs,
None brings such comforts and such praises,
As a crop of girls and boys.

Extravagance in Living.

The London "Times," at the close of the London season, takes occasion to preach a homily against the present extravagance in living all over the world, but especially in England. That journal says the most universal fact of the day is the rise in the scale of living; and that survey it, measure it, test it as you will, it is flagrant, indisputably dangerous. Unless a family is reduced or dying out, it maintains better establishments and follows more closely the ways of the great world. The number of each better class, from the millionaire to the well-to-do, increases, as also does its rate of expenditure. Within thirty years London has added tens of thousands to its good houses, whether those designed for receptions and entertainments of the semi-rural retreats of petty suburbs now stretching to a radius of ten miles. Within half a century some dozens of decayed ports and fishing villages have risen into maritime cities, numbering a thousand or more villas and lodging houses. The railways, at least all of those that run through gravel and sand, open up new countries, and people them as surely as if the long lines pushed through American forest and prairie. Hundreds of thousands must be living in better houses than their forefathers; for there are the better houses, and they are all comfortably and expensively inhabited. It is estimated that every moderately good house brings £100 to the income the nearest railway. All incomes rise, or are found insufficient and have to be largely supplemented. The income of the church may be what it was fixed at more than thirty years ago; not so the incomes of the clergy, for there is scarcely such a thing to be found as a clergyman actually supported by his living. A rector paying his way and passing clerical muster on £300 a year would be as great a wonder as Goldsmith's parson, who passed for rich on £40 a year. A clergyman might as well do without servants altogether as without a pony carriage, a little glass in his garden and an occasional "outing." All the professions say they cannot get good practice unless they look as if they had it. But everybody pleads necessity. If you are a county man you must keep pace with the magnates, even if the pace is set by the inheritor of millions. In town it was the saying twenty years ago that you could not emerge from obscurity without £10,000 a year, and that figure would now have to be corrected to the period. Of course, a very great name, uncommon abilities, singular wit, great conversational power, or some wonderful specialty, will redeem a man from the requirements of vulgar competition; but the rule is not set by one man in a thousand. Mediocrites, and even men much above par, must spend as others do, and all the advantage they can win is to spend with taste and discretion. It is foolish and tasteless extravagance that throws men into the straggling rear.

The "Times" then proceeds to offer a little advice to tens of thousands of persons who have what is termed united incomes; because these are the loudest complainers and chief sufferers. The gist of this advice is that a man must manage as well as he can and be content with what he has. It is something to have a fixed income; something to have an income at all. If people have forefathers that itself is no little advantage—they have only to ask themselves how their forefathers managed with the lower rents, and lower tithes, and lower pensions and salaries of their days. These good folks were not always furnishing their drawing rooms, or laying out their grounds, or buying new carriages or horses, or laying in stocks of expensive wine, or doing the London season, or going to Nice or Italy for the winter. They were fond of keeping journals or accounts; and these show the last generation but one to have been much more thrifty and economical than we usually give them credit for. The "old English gentleman" did not drink so much port as he is charged with; and as for the rector, a bottle a day, at the price it then stood at, was too much for any one living to afford. Even to the beginning of this century, the fellows of Oxford smoked pipes and drank ale. Wine was for high days, and never seen at dinner. Nobody wishes to recall those days, for they cannot be recalled; but if we sometimes criticise them, much more need have we to see that our days do not fail in the comparison. At all events, we may learn by them; and the first thing we learn, is that it is quite possible to be a gentleman, to live in the society of gentlemen, to be a scholar, to read and write, to enjoy life, to keep one's health, and to bring up families on a mere fraction of the incomes thought insufficient in these days. Nor was it because the necessaries of life were cheap. On the contrary, they were, often very dear; sometimes twice or thrice the price we now think we have a right to expect. The truth is, it is not beef and mutton, bread, butter, coals and such matters that make the cost of modern households. Nor is it from the people who count the cost of these things that the cry comes. Substantially, the complaint is one and the same, and it is not much exaggeration to say that the possessors of £600 a year complain that they cannot live like the possessors of £5,000 a year, and the possessors of £5,000 a year that they are eclipsed and beaten by those who have £50,000 a year. They will not be content with a lower class of mansion, or with a less fashionable quarter. But what is the religion of the day about, and what has the pulpit to say to this? Time was when it was rather hard on the excesses and discontents of the rich as well as of the poor, and called it all worldliness. Now-a-days, wealth is worshipped. It is not told to be content, and to be thankful for what the passing day requires. One result of the most brilliant and costly season ever known is that these remarks will find an echo in not a few heads aching with figures, and hearts sinking under the weight of sum-totals. Nobody will ever suspect us of wishing people to live below their station, for that seldom ends well; but it is our duty to meet universal complaint with a reference to facts, common sense and old-fashioned ways.

A Haunted Wardrobe.

In a lodging-house in this city a couple of bachelors reside, one of whom is much given to a belief in the supernatural. His book-case is loaded with works dealing with the mysterious and horrible, and the upsetting of a salt-cellar or the breaking of a mirror are to him full of dire importance to the parties concerned in such articles. A few days ago a large wardrobe in his friend's apartment attracted the attention of this superstitious youth. He thought it would suit him admirably, and inquired the price, which was ten dollars. The owner of the article received the money, and assisted the purchaser in carrying it to his room.

Matters went along smoothly in the lodging-house for several days, until the original owner of the wardrobe began to repent him of his transaction, and "hankered" after the big clothes-box. He inquired if his friend would have any objection to selling it back at a dollar's profit; but the latter refused positively, and declared that he could not be induced to part with it for twenty dollars. Then the other party bethought himself of a plan, and the next time he mentioned the wardrobe he said that his only object in getting it back was a feeling of remorse for having imposed on his friend.

"How so?" said the superstitious youth "I got the trunk cheap."

"Because," was the answer, "I should not have sold it to you without relating the history of the thing."

"And what was the history?"

"Simply that a bankrupt clerk hanged himself from that hook that now supports your white hat. I think it was some six months ago the affair occurred."

"Is that so?" said the other, with distended eyes.

"Do you think I would let you have it for ten dollars if I did not want to get rid of it? I only wish it back for the purpose of destroying it. I have heard some noises in that horrible thing myself."

The listener appeared to disregard these gloomy items, but the schemer perceived that his plot was working well. The night he entered his friend's room after the latter had gone to bed, and, whilst pretending to get a match from the wardrobe, attached a nail and string to one of the hooks, leading the string through the keyhole. Then waiting a few minutes outside the door, until the victim might suppose that he had gone to bed, he jerked the string gently until the nail swung against the thin sides of the wardrobe. After a few seconds' operating, he heard a rush, and had just time to get to his room when his victim dashed in with pallid face. "That confounded bureau," he grasped, "there's some noise there."

"I'm not at all surprised," replied the schemer, sleepily. I'll go in and look at it with you. He opened a wardrobe cautiously, while the other stood off a short distance, and plucked away the nail undetected. That night the wardrobe was set out in the hall, and next morning it fell into the hands of the original possessor at considerably less than he sold it for. Now the hoaxed declares that he sold back the wardrobe not for superstitious reasons, but simply because he found "it would not suit."—[San Francisco Bulletin.

Poisoned Leaves.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Some ladies brought to us, with an air of triumph, this evening, some of the most gorgeous leaves of the season. We disliked to disturb the charm of their reveling in bright colors, which were reflected on their cheeks, as well as from the poisoning leaves, which they had gathered, and stroked, and prepared for pressing. But the earlier the application of remedies the less danger of being kept indoors for some weeks with swollen hands and faces and burning sensations of pain—so we broke the spell, and lo, the change from pink to a blanched white upon their faces!

And as gathering leaves is now quite the rage, we wish to say, for the benefit of the fair gleaners who may not know the poison ivy, to beware of its attractive habit, and scan carefully the three-leaved climbers covering the fences, trees and walls, where they grow with a blaze of beauty. The leaves may be distinguished by their growing in threes, by being shining on both surfaces, their broad ovate shape and sharply acuminate points.

The vegetable poison in this plant affects different constitutions differently. Some can handle it, and even pull it up by the roots with impunity, while others are poisoned merely by the wind blown from it while it is being disturbed. But so many are dreadfully poisoned by it every year that a word of caution may not be untimely.

The remedies recommended by the botanist, Dr. Bigelow, are acetate of copper and corrosive sublimate; but a physician should be consulted on their use.

With the above, there is equal danger from the poison sumach, or poison dogwood, as it is sometimes called, both belonging to the same genus of plants. This has leaves scarcely equalled in the autumn for their crimson brilliancy. They closely resemble the leaves of the common sumach, both of which are common in this region. The poison species may be certainly distinguished by its light ash-gray stems, the harmless kind presenting an iron brown. The former is confined mostly to moist, swampy locations, while the latter is a habitant of dry situations. If the fruit of the latter is to be seen, it may be at once distinguished by its being in velvety, crimson heads, from six to twelve inches long. The flowers of the poison kind are in loose panicles and the fruit is as large as peas.

These beautiful autumnal days, with their overflowing wealth of brilliant coloring and delicate pencilling, are quite enought to attract one to the hedges and woods, and only a little careful observation in selecting the leafy treasures is required to do it with safety.

The Josephine Coiffure.

The Pompadour coiffure is partly superseded by a new way of arranging the hair, which is a revival of the coiffure worn by the Empress Josephine. The back hair is combed straight up from the nape of the neck, and a high circular effect is given by a cluster of finger puffs on the top of the head, surrounded by a thick tress of hair, not coiled nor braided, but a high-backed shell comb ornaments the back hair on full-dress occasions, and tiny short curls are added to the back. The front hair is parted in the middle, and plainly arranged without frizzes, a fashion becoming too wide, low, Greek foreheads. Sometimes two or three fingers puffs, very soft and light, are placed lengthwise above the forehead. For evening coiffures flowers are laid directly on top of this high structure, and are fastened flatly there.

THE MERRY HEART.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head,
And find out many a flaw;
But give me the philosopher
That's happy with a straw!

If life brings us but happiness,
It brings us, we are told.
What's hard to buy, though rich one's by
With all their heaps of gold;
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in a merry heart,
A moral beauty too,
It shows the heart's an honest heart,
That's paid each man his due,
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And made the cheeks less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin,
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

Professor Tyndall on Light and Heat.

(Boston Globe, October 16.)

The audience that met to welcome Professor Tyndall last evening was such a one as is rarely gathered, even at Lowell Institute. Conspicuous in it were many of our most prominent men of science, who, although familiar with the lecturer's subject, were aware that it would be treated in a rare manner. Promptly at the hour assigned the lecturer appeared. He is quite tall and thin, with his hair and side whiskers, dressed in the English style, tinged with gray. His face is an index of the man. It is serious looking, marked with deep furrows, which show the action of time and mental labor. There is, too, a twinkle in the eye and a drawing in of the lines about the mouth that reveal the humor which the speaker displayed several times during the lecture. He has just a little of the English accent, which is forgotten after he has been speaking a short time. His appearance was greeted with considerable applause. He said he could almost fancy himself in the old country, the reception was so similar. He stated that he was invited to come to this country several years ago by Mr. Lowell, but was unable to do so then; the present visit is due to the exertions of Professor Leslie, of Philadelphia, and Professor Henry, of Washington. As he was informed that an experimental lecture would be very desirable, he had on that account selected the subject of this course. He first devoted a few remarks to the progress of science in connection with the development of man. This development is due to the exercise of the mind and the storing up of the knowledge thus obtained. The quantity added at any one time is incredibly small, but the total amount has been very great. In speaking of man in this relation, he began with him at the time when he possessed an intellect, and first began to use it. His first exercise of his faculties was to furnish himself with food and shelter. This being done, he then had an opportunity to look about him and observe the processes of nature. When he first cast a curious eye upon these phenomena he knew not how to combine them. He could only collect facts, he could not compare relations. This last belongs to the experimental stage of science. One of the oldest observations was that a certain curious gum when rubbed possessed the power of attracting other bodies to it. This fact laid dormant for two thousand years. There might have been some few inquiring minds who had questioned the cause of this acquisition of power, but it resulted in nothing until in the latter part of the sixteenth century Gilbert conceived the idea of mixing intention with accident and investigated other bodies, and soon added to the number of attractive bodies. This was the germ of electricity. Instead of waiting for nature a direct attack was made upon her. This was the first, and the ground thus gained has never been abandoned. The action of these bodies was, then, when rubbed against each other, the glass upon the glass, the amber upon the amber, and then upon one another, was the next step in the investigation and soon repulsive force was added to the attractive. The appetite growing by what it was fed upon, next demanded quantitive measurements, and they were made, and then, with the knowledge of the properties gained, the bodies were classified. These early investigators had no practical end in view; they expected no pecuniary reward for their labors. Yet they worked as if their fortunes depended upon it, and they were repaid. It was unneccessary that he should say to a Boston audience that satisfying the wants of the body did not exhaust the ends of nature. There are joys of the intellect as well as the joys of the body. It was the satisfying of the joys which repaid these men, though they toiled through pain and suffering. In the eyes of practical men no doubt those who are famous would have appeared as triflers, or grown-up children playing with toys. So it may be with Harvey and Draper. Go into the laboratory of either of them and see them absorbed in some experiment. He cannot assure you that the result of it will put a penny in your pocket, though often the result of such an experiment has put millions into the exchequer of nations. He only desires to know the truth, and the possession of it is his reward. To show the value, too, of the work of these investigators, he alluded to the fact that steam was known before Watts, and electricity before Morse and Wheatstone entered upon their work. Their discoveries were obtained by massing together the results of previous workers. The speaker then showed the intimate connection of the investigator with the affairs of practical life. He said that we were pleased with our electric telegraph, that we were interested in the new discoveries, and that England and America were heaving with busy, active industry and he desired to know the cause. Let us, said he, strip the arm and we shall see the muscles distended; but the cause of this is not in the muscles themselves; it is in the more delicate nerves beneath them; and to the nerves sent through society by scientific men, industrial England and America owe much of their progress. There was another point to which be called attention, and that was the cry of technical education. He believed that the spirit of original investigation was languishing, and he considered this a dangerous condition of affairs. There was a demand for it, and enough of it remained to do. He illustrated the danger of allowing this spirit to die out by referring to the Chinese, and stated that while the manufacturer multiplied the investigator created. If you destroy the last you sever the head waters of the fountain. He doubted, too, if any could instruct in science who had not himself come directly in contact with nature, and made himself personally familiar with her operations. He said it was true that unregenerate men had preached able sermons, but they lacked that which only regeneration could give them. So it was with scientific lecturers; although some men were able to give knowledge, they lacked that in their delivery which we see so well illustrated in Davy and Faraday. To those who were engaged in these investigations he would say, pursue your work as the highest that can occupy your attention. In entering directly upon his subject, the lecturer said that the development of man was through the senses. There were generally considered to be five of these, but he wished to add another—the sense of heat. In the body special nerves have been assigned special duties, as the optic nerves, for instance, receive the impression of the rays which fall on the retina. These nerves are constituted with reference to the impressions which they are to receive. So certain nerves are sensitive to heat. The phenomena of light and heat are bound up together, and consequently we must study their agreements and differences, and their effects upon our senses. The experiments were very fine, and were illustrated of the change which the molecules of a substance undergo when a current of electricity is passed through it, heat and light being developed. He also showed by a very ingenious experiment the expansion which lead undergoes when heated. Want of space prevents our giving an account in detail of the experiments and the apparatus employed. The lecture was listened to throughout with marked and intense attention.

Rare Jewels.

A London correspondent of the Boston Globe has the following:

"I took the opportunity, a few days since of going down to South Kensington to have a look at the jewelry at the International Exhibition. The room contains a great deal which is valuable and beautiful, and a great deal which is curious and interesting, but I had no opportunity of going through the place thoroughly, and so can give but a very imperfect idea of the wealth of gems accumulated in the building. I saw some of the famous Cape diamonds. They were large, and of a light straw color—vastly inferior, to my mind, both in lustre and appearance, to the Brazilian and Oriental gems. The most marvelous feature of this exhibition which certainly every lady who cares for jewelry should have an opportunity of seeing, was the matchless collection of gems belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. Setting aside the setting, which for massive richness and beauty, could scarcely be excelled, the gems themselves are the most beautifully engraved stones in the world, actually dating from the times of Roman Emperors and Sassanian Kings. Besides this I saw several specimens of emerald in its matrix, in Professor Tennant's fine collection, and a model of the Mogul Emperor diamond, weighing 279 carats. The Princess of Wales has sent hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of jewels, wedding presents, the most notable in the collection being a pair of bangles, a necklace of rows of pearls and emeralds, with, for a centre, a large stone of the latter, scratched with a talismanic pattern; a Highland brooch, presented by the Queen's Edinburgh volunteers; the King of Denmark's necklace in the Byzantine style, of diamonds and great drop pearls, and a Dagmar cross beautifully enamelled in blended colors; the Rajah of Jheend's necklace of Lasque diamonds; the Rajah of Kurpoortulla's present of emeralds, rubies, and pearls, brown with age; the Marajah Dhuleep Singh's bouquet holder; the South Wales badge, a riband and Welsh dragon in enamel, which, as we are told, "was borne by Cadwaladyr, the last native King elected to rule over the tribes of Britain, from whom the Prince of Wales is lineally descended."

A New Use for the Telegraph. Electricity and Love Making.

We have it on the best authority that there are people who make love by telegraph. Messages have superseded billets. Tender nothings are whisked along the wires, and languishing responses wafted back by the electric current. The amorous Stephen invests a shilling in the first whisper of affection; Chloe responds on the same terms; a declaration follows, "better to wait," and the return messages settle the business. In case of rejection, a couple of messages will suffice. There is none of the old coyness, the standing-off on the part of the lady to inspire advances on the part of the lover, the six months' sighing and the year's waiting. Clearly all that is out of the question where people correspond with lightning speed; but on the other hand, there is an advantage in the way of no lovers' quarrels, no jealousies, no shilly-shallying, or making other people uncomfortable through unseemly "spooning." There is no time for all that; at least we suppose not, for we can hardly suppose Mr. Scudamore to mean that people use the telegraph for making love in the steady, old-fashioned way. They surely do not "wire" letters of eight pages, crossed, with all the poetry and ungramatical fervor proper to such epistles, and take the Queen's Postoffice department into their confidence touching the state of their hearts and furnishing prospects. That is incredible. The telegraph must be used by business young people, or those who are very much in a hurry. The love telegram is surely something short, crisp and to the purpose, on the model of those in respect to gray shirtings or the fluctuations in mines. The whole correspondence, with the exception, perhaps, of the preliminary skirmishings, would, we should imagine, shape itself after this fashion: "Will you have me, dearest?" "Yes, love." "Please name the happy day?" "Wednesday week." The impassioned one books the appointment in his office diary, and that transaction is settled. There is something striking in the way in which lovers have thus revenged themselves on the telegraph. It was a sad enemy to run away adventures, outstripping in speed the swiftest postchaises, and heading express trains themselves. By its agency fugitive couples found themselves unexpectedly detained and their adventures brought to an ignominious climax. But as love laughs at locksmiths, so it has ingeniously turned the hateful wires to its account, and the National revenue is swelled by transactions in love as well as in politics, commerce and domestic news.—English Newspaper.

The Chinese Shoemakers.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says "The bold experiment of C. F. Samson, a heavy shoe manufacturer of North Adams, in the importation and employment of Chinese laborers, inaugurated some twenty months ago, has proved to be a complete success. Of the original fifty laborers first set to work forty-eight still remain, and are in all respects first-class workmen, industrious, faithful and reliable. During the time they have been employed they have so fully mastered the difficulties of their work as to be able at the present time to produce larger results every week than the same number of white hands were accustomed to do two years ago. They work steadily, ask for no holidays, and save their earnings to a miserly degree. No objection has been brought against them as being licentious or intemperate. In a word, their outward conduct and industry have been beyond reproach. Mr. Sampson's success with his celestial help is likely to encourage others to make a similar experiment when in similar need."

WHY SHOULD WE CARE.

BY MRS. T. M. E. PLATT.

Well, if the bee should sting the flower to death,
With just one drop of honey for the stinging;
If the high bird should break its lofty breast,
And lose the song forever with the singing,
Why should we care?

If in our magic-books no charm is found
To call back last night's moon from last night's dis'ance,
If violets cannot stay the whole year round,
Spite of their odor and the dew's resistance,
Why should we care?

If hands nor hearts like ours have strength to hold
Fierce shining toys, nor treasures sweet and simple;
If nothing can be held for love or gold;
If kisses cannot keep a baby's dimple,
Why should we care?

If sand is in the South, frost in the North,
And sorrow everywhere, and passionate yearning;
If stars fade from the skies; if men go forth
From their own thresholds and make no returning,
Why should we care?

If this same world can never be the same,
After this instant, but grows grayer, older,
And nearer to the silence whence it came;
If faith itself is fainter, stiller, colder,
Why should we care?

And if the grass is but a pretty vail
Spread on our graves to hide them when we enter!
And, after we are gone, if light should fail,
And fires should eat the green world to its centre,
Why should we care?

If tears were dry, and laughter should seem strange
And if the soul should doubt itself and falter;
Since God is God, and He can never change,
The fashions of the earth and Heaven may alter,
Why should we care?
—[The Independent.

THE HEADDRESS.

Arrangement of Colors.

Mr. M. E. Haweis, in the September number of St. Paul's, discourses again very pleasantly of "Head Dresses," and this time of "Color." He treats of this topic in a manner to interest the ladies very greatly. A color suitable for a dress may not do for the head, is his opening axiom.

Blue has always been a favorite color, yet it is not easy to account for its popularity. There are very few blue flowers; not many blue birds, nor fishes, nor insects, nor animals, in animals and in the human race there is no blue at all. No beast has blue fur, nor has anybody a blue skin. Blue eyes, which light-haired persons all fancy they possess, are about the rarest thing in nature. We may even give up "blue vein," which poets love, as visionary; the veins perceptible, for the most part, are either grey, red or greenish.

The old Tyrian dye was not *blue* it was *puce* color, and puce wavers between brown, red, and blue; but its general hue is a kind of dull-red violet—in fact, much the color of clotted blood, and, to most modern eyes, it would probably be an unattractive one. Nevertheless, in large masses, this is a very picturesque color, and beneath the bright and glowing skies of Italy it doubtless had a magnificent effect.

This was the only purple color known to the ancient world, and is believed to have been discovered by an inhabitant of Tyre, fifteen hundred years before Christ, and and perhaps its costliness commended it in great measure to the luxurious Romans, in Cicero's day one pound weight of wool double-dyed with this color being valued at 1,000 denarii (£35); and when we consider the immense numbers of the little creatures (not fleas, as the French word *puce* would indicate) whence it was obtained that were necessary to dye even a pound of wool, the labor of gathering them, and the slow and clumsy process of extracting the tiny drop of color that each contributed, it was really hardly more than it was worth.

Green is coming in fashion. This color, says Haweis, is becoming in itself, because it annuls any tinge of green which may be latent in the complexion, and which in dark persons, is often more obtrusive than the owners are aware of. The most sallow woman would be indignant at a hint of this, and generally contrives to defy herself by wearing the very colors which increase the defect.

Pale green, so trying to the majority of faces, is, in some cases, a pretty ornament, and may be mixed craftily with pale blue in a most charming manner. The dress offered to Enid, "where the a shoaling sea the lovely blue played into green," is one of Tennyson's happiest thoughts; It requires, however, taste to do this well.

Red is to be arranged with caution. The Spanish women have made a deep red rose in the hair, just under the ear, an undying fashion. Deep heavy reds are much used in the draperies of old Italian masters, especially of Titian, they are always aided and contrasted, as no woman can contrive to be, when moving from place to place.

Yellow is an unjustly depised color. It has many beautiful shades, and only when too pure is it unmanageable. The cold, pale primrose, that shines like a light in the hedgerow, may be massed about a young face with impunity. The dandelion must be used only in single vivid spots of flame. An older face must be more gently dealt with, by a brownish yellow. The brunette may wear a green yellow, and be all the better for it. Some yellows are more suitable than any other colors to place near the face, so good is the effect on the complexion; they make the skin look fairer than it really is, and, of course, enhance the blues and pinks. What is called buff, a somewhat dull, tawny, or warm yellow, is one of these. We all know how beautiful is the effect of yellow hair when it occurs, which is not often, certainly; and how finely a bit of this color lightens and vivifies a picture.

Yellow also goes pleasantly with a number of colors. A pale, dull blue is one; but pure blue and pure yellow are very harsh together. Plum, salmon, maroon, sage, also mix well with yellow. Primrose tint may be carefully mingled with pale rose; but the more vivid a color is, the more care is needed in mixing it with others without a jar. One out of two colors should always be dull and not too pure; this is not generally known, or it is forgotton, and the result is the coarse and vulgar contrasts that we see around us. Ambers of all shades are exceedingly good and becoming.

But after all, in order to dress becomingly one must fling the opinions of the dress maker, the barber, and the haberdasher to the four winds, and bring the same care and intelligence to bear upon dress and other surroundings as are lavished upon higher matters.

THE Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all of musk. Her dressing-room in Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the wall of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good Empress' musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

VARIETIES.

DRESSING-GOWNS and slippers for Christmas presents occupy the attention of young ladies.

"EXTENDING your shop front into the newspapers," is the latest definition for advertisement.

A LITTLE girl, aged fourteen, while tending cows at Eagle Lake, Wis., was eaten by wolves recently.

A GEORGIA editor refuses to support Greeley on the ground that it is as much as he can do to support himself.

LADIES' work boxes are now provided with musical machinery in the lid, which plays when the box is opened.

TULLE VEILS, on which are embroidered the monograms of the wearers, are fashionable.

INDIA RUBBER weddings are now proposed, since so many useful articles are made of that material.

MRS. SCHURZ, wife of Senator Carl Schurz, is at the Hotel Belle Vue, Wiesbaden, with her family.

EBONY wood weighs 83 pounds to the cubic foot; lignumvitæ the same; hickory, 52 pounds; birch, 45 pounds; beech, 46; yellow pine, 38; cedar, 28; white pine, 25; and cork, 15.

LADIES clean their black dresses—silk, cashmere or alpaca—of last season, with borax and tepid water. A teaspoonful of borax to a quart of water. Apply with a black woolen rag or nail brush.

A MICHIGAN man has invented a hunting boat that weighs only 14½ pounds. He can fold it up and carry it on his back, and if a storm overtakes him on the water he can run his boat ashore, take it apart, and use it as a tent.

EDMUND WINSTON HENRY, the youngest and last of the sons of Patrick Henry, died on the 11th instant, at his late residence in the country of Charlotte, Virginia, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

A SWEDISH woman, who arrived at Maryborough, Queensland, by the last emigrant ship, gave birth to four female children; all are alive and doing well. A subscription is being raised on behalf of the mother.

CONSIDERABLE ingenuity and clever handiwork are now a days exercised upon children's affghans. Those of pure white zephyr, with colored monograms in the centre, are regarded by fond mammas as particularly "nice."

THERE is difficulty in finding a jury when an Indian comes before an Omaha court. One of the panel being asked if he had any prejudice, replied: "No; only I've been chased by 'em, been in several battles with 'em, and would hang every devil of 'em at sight."

A FREE fight recently occurred at Lemberg, on the occasion of a historical lecture by a Polish nobleman. He spoke in disparaging terms of George Washington, and an American present called him a liar, whereupon a general knock-down ensued and the meeting broke up in disorder.

A DETROIT boot-black, who lay dozing among his boxes and brushes the other day, was thus accosted by a professional brother: "Here, you Abe Thomas, you'd better be a-gitting! Your old dad's house has been on fire and everything's 'bout clean gone!" "Sho!" yelled Abe in redly; "Then I'm doggoned if I ain't out' twenty cents which I paid for two dime novels last week."

THE ill-fated Empress Carlotta will leave a fortune of five million dollars, which will be inherited by her brothers, the King of Belgium and the Count of Flanders. She had vainly tried to take her whole capital with her to Mexico. Her brother, the King, refused to let her have it, and paid her only the interest. Her father, King Leopold I., left his three children a fortune of fifteen million dollars in cash.

IN Baltimore, a number of leading clothing houses have issued a circular pledging themselves to discharge such of their cutters as shall not withdraw from the "Order of the Sons of Adam." The cutters held a meeting on Monday afternoon, unanimously rejected the demand of their employers, and withdrew from the shops in which they were employed. They have received a communication from the "Sons of Adam" of Philadelphia, approving their action, and promising them assistance.

THE Mobile Tribune is responsible for this: "Last Thursday night an eccentric individual gave a party and invited quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen to it. When everything was going on lovely, and none suspecting the denouement, the old gentleman pointed a fire-arm at one of the male guests, and dancing about like harlequin, exclaimed, 'Marry my daughter on the spot! Marry my daughter on the spot!' And the young man did marry her. But he has not yet sent us any cards."

IT has been finally determined that the beautiful Cathedral of Strasbourg is to be completely restored at a cost of over $125,000. Much of the masonry has to be rebuilt and over 1200 panes of glass are to be put in. The famous clock is said to be uninjured and only to require cleaning. During a siege a shell entered one of the windows and buried itself in the organ without exploding. No essential part of the organ was injured, so that it can be still played, but it is not impossible that the shell might fall from its position and explode. Aspirants to the office of organist are not numerous.

PRINCE Albert, of Prussia, the brother of the Emperor William, whose death at Berlin, on the 15th instant, is announced, was born October 4th, 1809, so that his age was sixty-three. He was married in 1830 to the Princess Marianne, daughter of the King of Holland, but was divorced from her in 1849, and the King of Prussia gave the divorce his sanction in June, 1853. The Prince then married morganatically the woman who had been on intimate terms with him, and she was made Countess of Hohenau. He leaves a son and daughter by his marriage. He had many military appointments and titles.

A letter from Mexico states that among the papers found in the private cabinet of the late President Juarez three important documents are deserving of notice. The first is called "Advice to my Sons." It contains a complete autobiography, and is filled with very interesting details. The second consists of a minute account of all sums of money received by Juarez from the time of his elevation to the Presidency to the time of his death. The third document is a kind of an alphabetical table of the names of persons with whom he has become acquainted during his political career. Each name is accompanied with notes, in which is contained the late President's opinion upon the different individuals mentioned, and their special capacity or adaptation for service which could be made of utility in public affairs. It is not stated whether these posthumous papers are to be published or not; but there can be no doubt but that they would prove vastly interesting reading to the Mexicans themselves, and especially to those upon whose worth Juarez has passed judgment.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN.

ELECTORS.

Edgar Cowan,	John Knecht,
George W. Skinner,	Frederick W. Gunster,
Selden Marvin,	David Lowenberg,
S. Gross Fry,	James McKnight,
John S. Miller,	Henry Welsh,
Thomas J. Barger,	Henry J. Stahle,
Stephen D. Anderson,	Robert W. Christy,
John Moffet,	William F. Logan,
George R. Berrell,	William A. Galbraith,
Edward Nickleson,	Frederick M. Robinson
Isaiah B. Houpt,	John R. Wilson,
Samuel A. Dyer,	Philip H. Stevenson,
Jesse G. Hawley,	John T. Bard,
Hiram B. Swarr,	George W. Miller.
Bernard Reilly,	

THE amount of money expended in this State by the GRANT State Committee, to carry HARTRANFT, is placed at *three million dollars*. This is the estimate made by said committee and vouched for by one who has unusual facilities for ascertaining what is enacted in the GRANT camp. It is needless to say that the taxpayers have been made to pay the most of it.

OIL has advanced two dollars per barrel which the consumer has to pay, since the shutting down process commenced. One bad feature connected with the novel method of raising the rates, was the compulsory and arbitrary manner in which it was exercised in many cases. How many wells will be irretrievably ruined as well as their owners, remains to be seen, and how long it will be until the same thing is tried again, may be a simple question of arithmetic.

The experiment is as bold as it is novel, and much can be said on both sides.

IT is announced that the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association in Philadelphia will contest the recent election for municipal officers in that city, and also that the Democratic and Liberal Committees will investigate the frauds there and elsewhere, by which the thirty-five thousand majority is made to appear. When we remember that a Radical State Convention, a few years ago, resolved that the decisions of the Supreme Court should be made in accordance with the voice of the people, we will not be surprised if HARTRANFT'S so-called majority may be so accepted, although we hope the investigation may be had and the matter placed before the people in its true light.

BENJAMIN F. PERRY.

This gentleman, who is said to have overcome a Radical majority of 3,000 votes and secured his election to Congress from the Fourth District of South Carolina, is neither a negro, a scallawag, nor a carpet-bagger, but a Jackson Democrat, who faced the nullification madness of 1832 and the secession folly of 1861.

The writer remembers seeing a South Carolina paper, issued in 1861, after the fall of Fort Sumter, which contained a stirring Union address delivered by Governor PERRY. And this man has been proscribed by the GRANT politicians in that State.

It will be refreshing to have one gentleman in the Delegation from the Palmetto State.

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.

The Radical journals are making pathetic appeals to their followers, not to repose too confidently in the arms of victory. They pretend to be alarmed lest the Democracy should steal a march upon them, and knock all their cherished hopes into smithereens. There is a good deal in this as the Democracy will prove on the 5th of November. Let the active men in every ward, borough and township, get together, appoint block commitees, canvass the district and bring out the vote. You don't require torch light parades, nor brass bands; quiet but effective work is all that is necessary. None but cowards will now shrink from the battle front.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

It is very singular that Mr. OAKES AMES keeps away from the reach of the judicial authorities in Philadelphia, and avoids giving his testimony in explanation as his assertion that he had bought Senator WILSON'S influence, in favor of Congressional gifts of lands to his huge corporation.

It is clear that in January 1868 he approached Senator BAYARD and was spurned as a dog is spurned. In the same month he wrote that he was "placing the stock where it will do us most good," and five days afterward he announced that he had done so.

The journals of Congress show that his railroad needed the "good" to be done; for a bill had been introduced to fix the price of freights on the road, but Mr. AMES had succeeded in killing this measure, and while the road was in debt to the government he actually got a bill through both Houses directing payment for carrying mails and troops.

Every man on AMES' list of bribed members voted just as AMES required. SCOFIELD, BLAINE and WILSON were three of these men. SCOFIELD has just been elected from this State, and BLAINE from Maine. WILSON is the Radical candidate for Vice President.

THE CRISIS.

The rich men of the country, we are authoritatively informed by the Radical papers, are all for GRANT; and this announcement is made with a great flourish of trumpets. In the first place it is not true, and in the second place it is of not the slightest consequence if it were—unless indeed the election is to be a mere matter of merchandize; of bargain and sale.

The amusing part of this grave proclamation of the political tendencies of wealthy people, consists in the notion that money and brains go together; that honesty is proved by the possession of large quantities of greenbacks; that all men outside of the charmed circle (or ring) of the "gentlemen of wealth," necessarily are unacquainted with the principles of our government: and that an honest course in politics is inconsistent with a scarcity of money.

Every man of ordinary sense knows how supremely silly is all this presumption of the Radicals, and how completely it proves the slavish subservience to the money power, of the writing and talking men of that party. But the real "people," the men who are neither possessed of wealth nor ground by poverty, are to decide this conflict. They are no bootlicks, no slavish servitors at the altar of the Golden Calf; but freemen who love their country and its institutions. The mass of that portion of the community are with us. They have some more elevated ideas of the duty of citizens, than that it consists in the mere accumulation of money. They feel the responsibility which rests upon them of transmitting unimpaired to their children's children, that grand inheritance of Constitutional government which they received from their fathers.

Such men are not to be bought and sold at the polls, like cattle in the shambles, nor will they coward-like abandon a battle which has scarcely yet began, because the Army Candidate has saved himself from defeat in the preparatory fight in Pennsylvania.

The pliant tools of a corrupt ring, the purchased organ of the reformers of a couple of years ago, may crow over the election of HARTRANFT and ALLEN; the other organ may chuckle over the presumed retention of office by MACKEY; and the whole gang may boast and bellow in order to "bull" GRANT stock; but no voter who is really qualified to exercise the franchise of freemen, will suffer the noise they make to swerve him from the path of duty.

The business men are told that the money interests hang upon the contingency of GRANT'S election. What superlative nonsense. What, pray, would be the consequence if GRANT should die? Do these jabbering idiots imagine that upon one man's life—and he too a man of notoriously irregular habits—hangs the prosperity of forty millions of people? Already are the blowers and strikers of the Radicals boasting that they will not only elect GRANT now, but in 1876 also. This has a significance to which the people would do well to take heed. If, through means of legal machinery GRANT should be declared elected now, he will see to it that independent of all machinery but that of a skillful use of the public treasure upon those who have *itching palms*, and a bloody use of the bayonet upon those who are too honest to be purchased, he will re-occupy the Presidential chair in 1876; after that, possibly, it will be ascertained that elections are too expensive, in that people would be diverted for a day from working for the vast corporations which will then control us, and "*we will have Peace.*"

A NEGRO INVASION.

If it was winged by the lightning all over the State that bands of negroes from Maryland and Virginia were marching into Pennsylvania to deprive the legal voters of the State of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, what citizen but would feel indignant? And if it was known that these bands of invaders had been invited to come by a leagued band of white conspirators, who desired by such means to seize upon the government and rob the people of their rights and the State of the contents of her treasury, the indignation would be increased four fold.

And has not this very thing been done? Every day's mail, and almost every hour's telegrams brought us intelligence of bands of half savage negroes from the plantations of the South—poor creatures, who scarce know their right hand from their left—shipped, like the cattle they so much resemble in point of intellect, into this, that, and the other county, to be used as a weapon in the hands of the Radicals to bring elections, and with elections popular government, into disrepute.

Fools may sneer, and knaves may gibe at our warnings, but the honest men of all parties will join together to blast the party whose representatives have thus shown themselves to be the very worst kind of traitors.

THE DISSATISFIED.

You must vote for GREELEY or for GRANT. There is no other alternative. No vote, is a help to GRANT. It is the merest folly to say you preferred a straight nomination. So did many others, but the acknowledged tribunal for the settlement of such differences of opinion, has settled that difference; and to the Democrat who reads this we say, that without regard to who he may be, high or low, distinguished or obscure, just as sound Democrats as he can pretend to be, have bowed their judgment to the decision of the Baltimore Convention, and have ever since been faithfully working for the success of its nominees.

The party, in Convention assembled, believed (whether correctly or otherwise has nothing to do with the question,) that a clear Democratic nomination could not succeed, and they nominated GREELEY and BROWN with almost unexampled unanimity. What principle do you abandon in voting for Mr. GREELEY. His warm opposition to the Democratic party can only be an objection to but few minds. We indorse no view or word of his in times past. It is with the present we have to deal. We have now to discover how we can best do our duty as citizens. Admit, that *if* we could elect whom we pleased we would not have selected him to be our candidate, that little *if* comes in the way and spoils the whole argument.

In some things we may safely learn from our opponents. Calculating upon the glare of military fame, they seized upon GRANT in 1868, who had never voted for a Republican in his life. In our own State they nominated GEARY in 1866, just after he had been unsuccessfully begging votes as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. BOUTWELL and WILLIAMS, two of GRANT'S cabinet are old Democrats, attracted into the Radical fold by the *aroma* of the fleshpots. GREELEY was an early anti-slavery man; you were not. Slavery has been finally abolished. He was a supporter of the 15th Amendment, to which doubtless you were opposed. But it has been adopted. Even "reconstruction" is ended by the establishment of State governments which none but a madman would attempt to disturb. These are all dead and buried questions. We were beaten on them, and to continue the fight may do for *theorists*; practical men have to do with the present and its responsibilities.

Mr. GREELEY is in favor of the one term principle. He would stay at Washington and attend to the public business. He would not be guilty of the disgraceful practice of appointing relatives to office. He would clear the White House of the shoulder-strapped lackeys, and pack them off to join their regiments. He would oppose the squandering of the public lands upon soulless corporations, such as the *Credit Mobilier*; through means of which members of Congress sell themselves and betray the people. He would oppose Consolidation; see that the military was kept in strict subordination to the civil power; that the *Habeas Corpus* should be maintained and supported; and that the States should be left entirely free within their Constitutional limits.

Do you not agree with him in all these things? Do you not know that in all these things, some of them vital, all of them important, GRANT disagrees with you *toto cælo*? And are you, dissatisfied Democrat, so unutterably foolish and so lost to all sense of love of country, that you will mulishly resolve to cripple your brethern in this fight because—you dont know why?

You would have voted for Gov. HENDRICKS; and HENDRICKS is leading the gallant Democrats of Indiana for GREELEY.

You would have voted for Gov. HOFFMAN; and GREELEY has no more strenuous supporter in New York.

You would have voted for either of Ohio's distinguished statesmen, THURMAN and PENDLETON; and THURMAN and PENDLETON are devoting all their time and all their energies towards carrying Ohio's 23 Electoral votes for GREELEY.

Everywhere you look you find the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party laboring day after day to effect the election of HORACE GREELEY; and you set yourself up to be a purer Democrat than HENDRICKS, or HOFFMAN, or THURMAN, or PENDLETON, or BLAIR, or PARKER of New Jersey, or BAYARD of Delaware; and you cannot forsooth, *sacrifice your prejudices* which you dignify by calling *principles*, by doing what the very best men in the party glory in doing as a high and holy duty to their country.

You prefer military rule, high taxation, nepotism, corruption, extravagant expenditures, an eternal reign of greenbacks and a continuous inflation for the benefit of gambling speculators; the reign of the negro over the white in one half of the Union; the reign of bribery, ballot-box stuffiing and repeating; the assumption of absolute power by a Congress composed of men, the average of whose intellect is fairly represented by JAMES S. NEGLEY—all these things you say you prefer of your own free choice, when you say you will not vote for HORACE GREELEY.

In point of fact there is no love of principle in your course. It is pur-mulishness and nothing else; unless, indeed, some cunning Radical neighbor who jokes about your folly in private, has managed to get your prejudices excited, and has played upon them for his own amusement.

You have some days to think this matter over. Don't make a fool of yourself by staying at home on the 5th of November; but go to the polls like a man, and vote the Democratic electoral ticket.

MORE MONEY.

THE *Gazette* is improving very decidedly in its manner if not in its logic; there is a vein of resigned civility running through its article yesterday for which it is entitled to credit.

It don't however state the difference between us fairly, owing doubtless to a chronic tendency to misrepresent THE POST and all connected with it. The *Gazette* affirms that *one hundred millions more greenbacks* should be added to the currncy. THE POST denied this, and affirmed that the country had been greenbacked too much already, and that immediate steps should be taken *in the direction* of specie payments; fully recognizing the fact that that must be a question of time, and be gradual in the process. The *Gazette* is not discussing with the *Tribune*, but with THE POST; and should not show so clearly that it is whipped as it does, by asserting as the embodiment of our idea, what is entirely foreign to it. As for Mr Secretary MCCULLOCH, the fling of the *Gazette* is simply ridiculous. Mr. MCCULLOCH was admitted to be the ablest man ever at the head of the Treasury since the days of HAMILTON, while the gentleman who does finance for the *Gazette* was only spoken of for that position by a select few of his admirers here.

The *Gazette* thinks the teachings of the text books on political economy are "pert little truisms;" and censures THE POST for "calling gold money;" and greenbacks promises to pay, and gravely says that "coin is not money any more than current bank notes are." Here is wisdom. If coin is not money, why has the whole world been mistaken since the day old ABRAHAM bought the field of Macpelah, and why did the Constitution grant power to Congress "to *coin* money?"

THE POST has said no word in defense of the old banking system, which it is ungenerous in the *Gazette* to attack; nor is it called upon to write essays for or against the system of trade which was once in vogue between the North and the South. The *crises* of those days arose, all of them from overtrading and from the peculiar banking views of the Whig party, the political ancestors of the Radicals of this generation. Nor need we follow the *Gazette's* investigations regarding the amount of money required to carry on the oil business successfully, it has more practical knowledge in that department than we possess or desire to have. We are endeavoring to destroy the influence of its false teaching, which would indoctrinate the community with the false idea that a *plethora* of money is wealth, and that a greenback is money. We are opposing the exercise of a very questionable *war power* in time of profound peace. We are protesting against the power of the Secretary to make a forced loan. The East is opposed to it. The West is opposed to it. The *Gazette* stands almost alone in its position, and occupies it with a self-sufficiency that is remarkably funny.

The leading financiers of Chicago agree with the National Board of Trade, that any such relief would be merely temporary, and that "the evils would be aggravated and intensified by the new issue of a circulating medium which is not redeemable in anything, which adds nothing to the capital of the country, and the inevitable effect of which must be to inflate prices and promote speculation." You add ten per cent. to the currency and ten per cent. to prices, and it looks very much as if you were just where you started.

But there is one point to which we desire to call the attention of our people; and that is that the importations of foreign goods keep equal steps with an increase of paper money. From 1833 to 1837, the volume of currency rapidly increased until it grew to be $220,000,000; during the same period the importation of foreign goods rose from 80 to 169 millions.

From 1837 to 1843 the currency contracted from 220 to 128 millions, and during the same period the importations shrank from 169 to 58 millions.

From 1843 to 1857, the volume of currency was swollen from 128 to 474 millions, and the foreign importation increased from 64 to 360 millions.

Take any period of five years, and you will find that an inflated currency brings with it largely increased importation; and that contraction of circulation is always accompanied by diminished importation.

This is no guess-work, nor are these facts "platitudes;" for the official documents show that for more than thirty years, under all sorts of tariffs, in spite of the rapid growth of our manufactures—in spite of famines abroad and of commercial convulsions anywhere, the lines of imports and of currency rise and fall together, as closely as if bound together by a three-fold cord.

Expansion of the currency creates a false faith that *money* is abundant and is easily obtained. High prices follow rapidly. With high prices—higher here than in Europe—foreign goods rush in for sale; the imaginary abundance of money stimulates business, and all feel able to buy, and borrowers find "an easy money market;" while with a currency suited to the real business of the country, prices fall, the importer is discouraged, borrowers growl at "a stringent money market," and business is not overdone.

The *Gazette* attempted to pose us with the increased assessed valuation of real estate. We all know how unsatisfactory such figures are to one who searches for the truth. For instance, in Mobile in 1835, the assessment was nearly fifty per cent. over that of the previous year; in 1836 it grew three hundred per cent.; and in 1837, fifty per cent. on the assessment of 1836; while in 1847 it had fallen to a sum less than thirty per cent. on the assessment of 1837. In the city of New York, in 1824, the valuation of the real estate was eighty-seven millions; in 1835 it was two hundred and nineteen millions; in 1886 it was three hundred and nine millions; and in 1837 it dumped down to two hundred and sixty-four millions.

Assessors have valued our own county equal to some five or six States. They can mark their goods at any figure, but no political economist would rely upon their figures.

One word in conclusion: the *Gazette* affects to believe we favor a return to the old system of banking; in this there is a mistake, we have no such wish, and it is uncandid to insinuate that we would in anywise favor any such project.

HAVING THOROUGHLY AND CANDIDLY EXAMINED THE RECORDS
—OF THE—
DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE

Whose Names are Appended to the Loud Call Hereto Annexed, we Heartily and Unreservedly Recommend it to the Careful Perusal of all the World.

A LOUD CALL.

We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, brokers, money changers and capitalists of large means, strict integrity and the highest respectability, deem it our duty on the eve of the election of a President and Vice-President for the United States, to recommend to our fellow-citizens, of all classes and shades of color, to cast their votes for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

The following reasons prompt us to issue this our appeal and recommendation:

First—We are each one of us very large holders of Government bonds, for which we subscribed when a dollar of gold coin would purchase only two dollars and fifty cents of paper money. The interest has been promptly paid upon the same, and they are now worth twice their original value. We are also the principal owners of several National Banks, which have for many years declared and paid to us regular dividends of ten and twelve per cent., and special dividends of a much larger amount. The rates of interest charged by our banks against our depositors and the business community have never exceeded one to one-and-half per cent. per month, and thereby we have been greatly prospered and been enabled to accumulate large sums of money, which we may hereafter, if we so elect, expend for the comfort of our fellow-citizens who have not enjoyed similar prosperity; and thereby we have also been enabled to contribute from time to time to the comfort and independence of our excellent Chief Magistrate and to aid in controlling elections for the more general good of the country.

Second—We are satisfied that any change in the present Administration might result in some change or disturbance in the money and commercial markets, by which the rates of dividends declared by our banks and of interest and discount charged by them would both be reduced, which would inconvenience ourselves and encourage a more active and possibly unhealthy condition of business among the mass of our people, who are earnestly advised to "let well enough alone."

Third—We are advised by our "European correspondents" in the various Wall streets of Europe that it is the unanimous desire of the respective Emperors, Kings, Sultans, Khedives and merchant princes of the continent, including also the leading banking houses of the Rothschilds, Dives & Co., and Bullion Bros., that the present *stable* Government of the United States should be continued indefinitely, and their opinions have been more recently and fully confirmed by the reports brought back to our fellow citizens by "our Fritz" and the Princess Nellie.

Fourth—We have made a careful examination of the reports which have prevailed in the community with regard to the nepotism of our excellent President, and of the charge that he has been the "receiver of gifts," and we are satisfied that in making appointments to office he has not unreasonably gone out of his own family, and that in receiving gifts he has not accepted anything at the hands of his constituents which was not of intrinsic value, and designed to make his office and his household still more independent.

Fifth—We have taken great pains to ascertain the truth of the reports of the results of the so-called "carpet-bag" rule in the Cotton States, but we find that the debt of those States has only been increased about $250,000,000, which is not much. At least any three of the subscribers to this appeal could pay off the whole debt and not "feel it." We are furthermore assured that it is the purpose of General and President Grant to propose measures for the further relief of the Southern States as soon as he returns from Long Branch and can obtain, at Washington, a quorum of his Cabinet, which is just now a good deal scattered.

Sixth—We are opposed to Horace Greeley, and he can not secure the vote of our "European correspondents."

Bank Stock & Co.,	Peter & Paul,
Bond & Sons,	Pharisee Bros.,
Coupon Bros.,	Ames Oakes,
Small, Change & Co.,	Jacob Faithful,
About, Well & Co.,	Tax. Steele & Co.,
Dent Family,	Bank, Jones & Co.

The New York Board of Health has ordered an investigation into the death of Nicholas Sabrook, said to have been caused by ill treatment on the steamship Oceanic on the voyage from Liverpool.

THE Government printing office has been very busy since the adjournment of Congress in turning out public documents which the people will have to pay for. Among the productions are 255,000 volumes of Agricultural and Ku Klux reports. It was supposed that the Ku Klux reports would harrow up the feelings of loyal citizens and make their flesh creep, through its developments of unlawful outrages upon the blacks; but appears that the disclosures contained within its pages are more damaging to the Administration than to the members of the extinct Ku-Klux organization, so that the Grantites are not as anxious to circulate these documents as they once were. The Washington *Patriot* says that on the 15th inst. two wagon loads of the costly volumes issued as the report of the Ku-Klux Committee were taken from the Post Office to a junk shop on D street in Washington, where men were busily engaged in tearing off the wrappers and covers, and putting them in bags ready to be shipped to the paper mills. It is probable that the reports of the worthless Agricultural Department are also employed to swell the profits of the Washington junk dealers. If so, it is the only sensible use that could be made of them.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, the brother and heir of the eminent writer and philosopher, ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, gave in an unconditional adherence to the Republican form of government now existing in France, in a recent speech made in the centre of his own large property to the Agricultural Society of Cherbourg. He bears witness that, although the Republic is as yet provisional, manufacturing towns have resumed their old activity, and agricultural produce sells as well as in the best of times, and praises M. THIERS in the highest terms.

M. THIERS, in a recent conversation concerning the speedy rebuilding of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, said: "Preserve the reception saloons, and the galleries set apart for festivities, since whether there be a republic or a monarchy in Paris she will always remain the great city, and will always have to entertain, in a fitting manner, not only the illustrious personages of the world, but also the sovereigns of Europe."

VINNIE REAM has sold a block of marble called "Miriam the Prophet," to a Philadelphian for $4,000. VINNIE REAM is one of the best paid stone-cutters of the country.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Elect.

AT LARGE.

Gen. Lemuel Todd, R
Glenni W. Scofield, R

District.	
1. S. J. Randall, D	13. J. Strawbridge, R
2. Chas. O'Neill, R	14. J. B. Packer, R
3. L. Myers, R	15. J. A. Magee, D
4. Wm. D. Kelly R	16. John Cessna, R
5. A. C. Harmer, R	17. R. M. Speer, D
6. J. S. Biery, R	18. Sobieski Ross, R
7. W. Townsend, R	19. C. B. Curtis, R
8. H. Clymer, D	20. H. L. Richmond, R
9. A. H. Smith, R	21. A. W. Taylor, R
10. J. W. Killinger, R	22. J. S. Negley, R
11. J. B Storm, D	23 E. McJunkin, R
12. L. D. Shoemaker R	24. W. S. Moore, R

Republicans, 22; Democrats, 5.

Denying Their Cameron.

Republicans all over the country are denying that CAMERON, whose political profligacy they all acknowledge, had anything to do with the "great moral victory" in Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts, where Mr. SUMNER has many warm friends in the GRANT party, it is said they look ashamed when CAMERON and the Pennsylvania election are mentioned together. ELIZUR WRIGHT, in a letter to The Springfield *Republican*, thus sums up the case of YERKES, CAMERON, and HARTRANFT:

If Yerkes was innocent of embezzling, that was enough. His pardon, as innocent, was all the vindication of Hartranft the case admitted. Yerkes going back on his own veracity, after his pardon, could not possibly have gained the vote of any disaffected Republican under the lead of Prince Forney and ex-Gov. Curtin, and yet Hartranft polled by official count (and thousands more by unofficial) 69,278 votes in Philadelphia alone against 48,841 for Buckalew! He ran there decidedly ahead of his ticket. In the State, this majority of 20,437, starting from Philadelphia, under the tactics and immense arithmetical powers of Prince Cameron, and certainly without any aid from those marvelous Grantites, Prince Forney and Curtin, rolls up beyond 36,000 it is said!

Now these results, under the manipulations of men who pardoned a liar out of the Penitentiary to obtain them, prove one if not both of two things: 1st; That the dominant party owes its Pennsylvania victory to men who have a supreme disregard of truth; 2d, That the pretense with which they began the campaign against Mr. Greeley, that the Pro-Slavery Democrats had put him forward and would sustain him to undo the work of reconstruction and disfranchise the blacks, has no foundation either in facts or in probability. It is no wonder that Massachusetts Grant men in the normal amount and activity of Massachusetts brains in their heads, look sheepish when they meet a man who is owner of all the facts in this Pennsylvania election. They know very well what they have been saying publicly, and especially privately, about Cameron ever since he ceased to be Secretary of War. They know very well that to every honest intelligent, thinking man, of whichever party, this "Pennsylvania victory" is one of the most damaging, damning facts that has ever caused a patriot to doubt the permanence of our Republican form of government. If the nation really has an honorable future before it, this "Pennsylvania victory" will do the supporters of Mr. Greeley more good than if they had won it, or anything like it. In short, may the good God for ever and ever defend our side from any such victories.

Louisa J. Nolan brought suit to recover from the Bank of New York $5,000 in gold on a certified check dated January 21, 1865. The check was stolen from the original owners and payment stopped. Subsequently a duplicate was issued and paid by the bank. Three years after the check was stolen, Mrs. Nolan, while at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, received the check from one Nolan as collateral for $4,000, and had it presented at the Bank of New York for payment, which was refused. A verdict was given for the defendant.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania, 1872.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.			AUD GEN.		SUP JUDGE.			CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.						CON'L CON	
	Buckalew, D.	Hartranft, R.	No. B. Class T.	Wm Hartley, D.	H. Allen, R.	Thompson, D	Mercur, R	Henderson, T.	Vaux, D.	Wright, D.	Hopkins, D.	Todd, R.	Albright, R.	Scofield, R	Dem Delegates	Repub. Delegates
Adams	3098	2765	4	3040	2765	4	3023	2777	5	3039	3031	3029	2781	2780	2780	3422	2769
Allegheny	16490	23771	4	16268	23179		15944	26307		15849	15973	16036	26608	26644	26644	15522	26622
Armstrong	3469	4434	11	3470	4437	9	3434	4446	6	3452	3453	3453	4487	4492	4493	3429	4049
Beaver	2882	3685	97	2884	3710	93	2794	3788	83	2809	2810	2810	3834	3834	3833	2903	3784
Bedford	2977	2973		2934	2944		2934	2968		2957	2959	2959	2998	2997	2998	2957	2980
Berks	13947	7898	1	13941	7911	1	13850	7921		13848	13844	13853	7981	7982	7979	13758	7929
Blair	3244	4233	141	3278	4267	143	3253	4247	134	3197	3209	3204	4263	4288	4294	3197	4216
Bradford	4434	8443	4	4429	7446	2	4034	7711		4378	4978	4377	7382	7531	7531	4394	7369
Bucks	7658	7278		7627	7305		7533	7391		7526	7526	7552	7489	7484	7487	7474	7432
Butler	3440	3885	20	3525	4013		3468	4040		3464	3464	3463	4093	4094	4094	3437	4045
Cambria	3530	2828	26	3509	2817	17	4449	2861	15	3485	3485	3487	2922	2919	2922	3415	2887
Cameron	531	572	7	523	575		516	576		527	526	526	597	596	597	514	578
Carbon	2533	2444		2513	2452		2529	2396		2504	2504	2522	2418	2440	2411	2475	2481
Centre	3712	3292		3707	3188	8	3693	3272	8	3709	3708	3710	3321	3219	3319	3683	3330
Chester	6510	9286	98	6494	9371	104	6406	9507	92	6364	6364	6365	9553	9550	9552	6380	9529
Clarion	3583	2727		3602	2709		3558	2712		3575	3571	3576	2778	2744	2744	3556	2739
Clearfield	3542	1966		3509	2005		3577	2002		2398	3280	3280	2034	2034	2026	3396	2042
Clin'on	2632	2018	2	2521	2012	4	2590	2037	3	2600	2599	2598	2060	2061	2061	2586	2047
Columbia	3826	2110	16	3844	2072	12	3900	1942	12	3817	3834	3817	2078	2081	2079	3791	2054
Crawford	6474	7031	16	6463	7031	20	6367	7083	2	6320	6323	6324	7046	7154	7153	6393	7071
Cumberland	4014	4176		4050	4166		4021	4204		4580	4580	4583	4316	4229	4229	4000	4201
Dauphin	5113	7450	52	5064	7485	48	5075	7496	41	5088	5052	5065	7545	7727	7727	5029	7509
Delaware	2638	2407		2648	2404		2593	2388		2167	2167	2167	2439	2439	2432	2186	2398
Juniata	1739	1392	16	1736	1356	20	1711	1369	17	1697	1693	1401	1401	1401	1401	1689	1368
Lancaster	9064	13774	215	9020	13747	281	8491	14550	167	8498	8498	8498	14615	14619	14619	8294	14428
Lawrence	1765	3426		1699	3436		1624	3497		1673	1673	1673	3520	3520	3520	1603	3476
Lebanon	2824	4285	12	2817	4299	13	2797	4301	8	2797	2796	2804	4328	4331	4330	2786	4305
Lehigh	6895	5355		6871	5364		6785	5423		6796	6796	6772	5440	5442	5433	6744	5471
Luzerne	14433	12341	62	12963	12559	56	14009	12508	43	13936	14503	14014	12605	12467	12317	13854	12560
Lycoming	5056	4699		5038	4699		5039	4622		4917	5064	5056	4697	4647	4640	4800	4744
M'Kean	950	1025		918	1022		853	996		948	947	948	1032	1031	1031	930	1013
Mercer	4208	3573	26	4567	3572	27	4538	3616	23	4568	4560	4559	3541	3549	3744	4'24	3622
Mifflin	1765	1787	25	1769	1781	25	1764	1768	25	1753	1755	1757	1815	1816	1814	1744	1794
Monroe	2839	658	11	2855	642	9	2797	710	10	2431	2425	2402	654	658	655	8414	8152
Montgomery	8803	8454	60	8844	8417	67	8867	8453	56	8416	8419	8416	8494	8494	8495	2458	721
Montour	1623	1378		1643	1371		1639	1366		1646	1646	1646	1379	1381	1382	1624	1374
Northampton	8121	4880		8108	4885		8035	4935		8004	8012	8004	4948	4952	4946	7943	4956
Northumb'land	4963	4314		4945	4332		4906	4940		4132	4328	4323	4372	524	4372	4123	4325
Perry	2514	2732		2514	2732		2533	27		2512	2511	2512	2768	2770	2771	2511	2739
Philadelphia	48841	66287		48903	68937		49311	68112		48139	48004	47991	70010	69943	69956	47266	69210
Pike	1154	240		1123	253		989	258		1116	1113	1115	264	264	264	1034	232
Potter	1042	1466		1035	1466		1009	1444		1050	1050	1050	1472	1472	1472	1420	1441
Schuylkill	9027	8080	24	9232	8016	21	10226	8177	14	8327	10417	10417	8076	10222	8004	8200	8432
Snyder	1372	1906		1362	1912		1454	1885		1375	1371	1370	1793	1903	1904	1368	1876
Somerset	1805	3430	14	1799	3438	14	1761	3467	13	1778	1778	1778	3409	3409	3408	1777	3449
Sullivan	744	631	15	781	597	15	725	641	13	766	766	766	615	613	615	764	611
Susquehanna	3403	4331	44	3393	4335	44	3293	4431	46	3331	3324	3320	4303	4305	4305	3292	4301
Tioga	2376	5344	10	2389	5311	7	2287	5326		2366	2366	2365	5305	5302	5304	2285	5479
Union	1374	2049		1373	2070		1352	2074		1375	1354	1356	2063	2063	2063	1354	2068
Venango	4415	5071	31	4182	4942	27	4225	5207	26	4209	4275	4280	5234	5444	5225	4166	5166
Warren	2333	3176	11	2192	3177	6	2296	3182	9	2296	2303	2304	3254	3254	3249	2261	3141
Washington	4992	5234	30	4910	5333	21	4854	5285		4891	4891	4905	5414	5443	5419	4806	5262
Wayne	2030	2119	1	3014	2138	1	2876	2227	1	2910	2919	2907	2253	2250	2256	2845	2036
Westmoreland	6458	5881		6472	5888		6427	5898		6444	6444	6446	5617	5615	56 7	6396	5508
Wyoming	1791	1561	4	1769	1579	3	1747	1602	2	1748	1751	1749	1581	1584	1582	1759	1778
York	8288	6400	1	8402	6426	2	8254	6466	3	8304	8300	8302	6470	6470	6474	8330	6466
Totals	317760	353387	1259	15788	352588	1269	313876	354819	967	311056	314014	313534	357743	356548	356913	308127	355715
		317760			315788			313876									308127
Majority		35627			36780			40943									47588

Majorities—Hartranft's, **35,627**; Allen's, **36,780**; Mercur's, **40,443**; Todd's, **46,707**; Albright's, **47,012**; Scofield's, **43,999**; Constitutional Convention, **47,588.**

EVENTS IN EUROPE

FRANCE.

Returns from the Elections to Fill Vacancies in the Assembly—The Inquiry into the Causes of the Late War.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Returns from Algeria of the elections yesterday to fill the vacancies in the National Assembly are very incomplete. Cremeiux is ahead of all other candidates. It is not yet known who are elected in the Departments of Calvanos, or Indre Et Laire, but it is believed the Radicals have been successful.

Public feeling has been roused to a high pitch of excitement over the coming investigation concerning the late war with Germany. It is believed it will be developed that the war was the result of the rash and headstrong policy of the Cabinet then in power.

PAEIS, Oct. 21.—Radical candidates have been elected to the Assembly in the Departments of Colvadoes and Indre et Loire.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Stanley Given Materials to Write a Book.

LONDON, October 22.—Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, has published a letter from her father, in which he says: "I have written two letters to Mr. Bennett. I meant to keep the materials to myself, but because the expedition was expensive, I gave Stanley what would help him to write a book. In his hands it is harmless, for Americans are good and generous friends."

Stanley Dined and Wined.

The Royal Geographical Society gave a banquet to Stanley last night. Many of the nobility and a number of American gentlemen were present, among the latter Mr. Moran, United States Charge d'Affairs, and Clemens (Mark Twain), the humorist. Mr. Moran replied to a toast in honor of the President of the United States.

ENGLAND.

The Steamer Batavia Sinks—Canadian Reciprocity.

LONDON, October 21.—The steamer Batavia, while en route from Blackwell for the river Rhine, collided with an unknown vessel and was so seriously injured that she soon after sunk. All on board were saved except two persons who went down with the steamer.

The government has restored the right of registration for transmission abroad through the mails to Bradlange's Journal. The press generally praise the effort of the American Board of Trade to procure reciprocity of trade with Canada, and are of opinion that the success of the Treaty of Washington has led to this action.

SPAIN.

Manipulating the Telegraph—Amnesty.

MADRID, October 22—In the Cortes yesterday Senor Paschal called attention to what he termed the shameful condition of the Telegraph service in Spain. He knew of cases in which dispatches from Madrid were forty-eight hours in reaching Paris, and thirty-six hours in reaching Barcelona. He wanted to know if the government, which had charge of the telegraph could do no better, and whether the business could not be transferred to private hands.

Senor Mortos, Minister of Justice, announced that a new amnesty bill for recent political offenses, would soon be submitted.

GERMANY.

Prussian Estimates for 1873.

BERLIN, October 22.—The Prussian diet reassembled to-day and the budget was presented. The receipts from all sources for the year 1873 are estimated at $124,956,456, and total expenditures at the same sum. The revenue of 1873 is expected to exceed that of this year by $19,000,000.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK.

W. F. Havemeyer Tendered the Mayoralty Nomination and Accepts—General Politics.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A committee from the Reform Convention met at the Chamber of Commerce at noon, then waited upon Wm. F. Havemeyer and tendered him the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Havemeyer agreed to give an answer whether he will accept or not to-morrow.

LATER.—Wm F. Havemeyer has written a letter to ex-Judge Emott accepting the nomination for Mayor by the committee of fifty, representing the different reform organizations of the city. Mr. Havemeyer says that having been twice Mayor, the office has no additional honors for him, and only consents to be a candidate recognizing the right of the people to command him to be the banner bearer of reform.

Christian Schwarzwaldere declines the Apollo Hall nomination for Congress, in the Sixth District.

The Liberal Republican County Convention last evening endorsed the Tammany city and county ticket.

NEW YORK.

A Test Case Under the Enforcement Act.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—On Saturday Geo. A. Heinrich, a prominent Democrat of the Eleventh district, was arrested upon the accusation of a special deputy marshal for alleged interference with the latter's duties as canvasser for election. On being taken before Davenport, Federal Election Commissioner, who is also United States Commissioner, bail was refused and Heinrich ordered to Ludlow street jail. To-day Heinrich was again brought before Commissioner Davenport, who admitted him to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and adjourned the hearing of the case to Thursday. The case is exciting a great deal of interest inasmuch as it involves the principles arisng under the new election law of this city.

President Grant and Senator Wilson visited the Republican Headquarters this afternoon. The police have been instructed to assist the supervisors in verifying ahe registration of voters.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A New Election Ordered for Congressmen to Take Place on the 24th Inst.

WHEELING, October 21.—Some persons believing the election held in this State last August for Congressmen was illegal, the Supervisors of this county have ordered the polls to be open on October 24th, for those who see fit to vote again.

A FAMILY AFFLICTION.

The Wife of Horace Greeley Lying at the Point of Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—During the past week the wife of Hon. Horace Greeley has been lying at the point of death, and can survive but a few days. Mr. Greeley constantly remains at her side, and of course cannot meet the demands for his presence in the various sections of the country.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Majority for Moses Rising 40,000.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The latest returns from South Carolina indicates a majority of 35,000 or 40,000 for Moses for Governor and the whole regular ticket. It is thought that the Bowen ticket has succeeded at Charlestown by over a thousand majority. The Columbia *Union* believes that the whole Republican delegation is elected to Congress.

ILLINOIS.

Hendricks and Pendleton on the Stump.

CHICAGO, October 22.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, addressed a very large open air meeting of Liberals on Market street this evening.

Fraud and Tyranny

Complete Official Returns of the October Election in Indiana.

FERRETING FRAUD.

Important Meeting of the Democratic State Committee—A Thorough and Honest Investigation to be Made.

Special to The Post.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 23, '72.

The Democratic State Committee met at their rooms in the Merchants' Hotel this afternoon, and were in session for three hours. Hon. Samuel J. Randall presided.

The meeting was the largest yet held by this Committee, and in addition to the members, there were present Judge Woolward, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Charles R. Buckalew and several other prominent, gentlemen. But few doubt that Hartranft's so-called majority was manufactured by fraud and corruption, in which the skirts of some who profess to be Democrats are not entirely clear, and an investigation to be made THOROUGHLY and HONESTLY was decided upon, in which Democrats, as well as Radicals will be exposed and punished if detected.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the alleged frauds committed by the Radicals in October, and to prosecute upon reasonable and probable cause.

The Chairman has not yet announced said committee.

Before adjourning a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman, Mr. Randall.

The Citizens' Reform Association will contest the Philadelphia municipal election, and, it is claimed, with a fair show of success.

L.

TIGHTENING THE TRACES.

Outcropping of a Desperate Effort to Muzzle the Democratic Press—An Editor Threatened with Arrest.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Joseph Howard, editor of the *Star*, was asked to-day by Deputy United States Marshal for the name of the person, who furnished the information of the arrest of Mr. Bernstein a few days ago by order of Commissioner Davenport. Mr. Howard ordered the querist out of the office, and the arrest of the former was threatened.

Another Outrage on the Liberty of a Citizen.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Charles Hussey, liquor dealer, was arrested to-day upon an order issued by U. S. Commissioner Davenport. Hussey is charged with obstructing a Deputy Marshall in the discharge of his duty, ejecting him from his house when he entered and put such questions as the United States authorities allege the election law permits. Hussey has been admitted to bail in $5,000.

INDIANA.

Complete Official Returns of the October Election—A Good Showing for the Democrats and Liberals.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 23.—Complete official returns of the October election, received at the Secretary of State's office, show the following result on the State ticket:

Governor—Hendricks, Democrat, 1,148 majority.

Lieutenant Governor—Sexton, Republican, 330 majority.

Secretary of State—Curry, Republican, 184 majority.

Auditor—Wildman, Republican, 275 majority.

Treasurer—Glover, Republican 783 majority.

Attorney General—Denny, Republican, 644 majority.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Hopkins, Democrat, 957 majority.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Black, Republican, 427 majority.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Sholl, Republican, 150 majority.

Congress at Large—Orth, Republican, 162 majority; Wm. Williams, Republican, 533 majority.

First Congressional District—Niblack, Democrat, 132 majority.

Second District—Wolfe, Democrat, 565 majority.

Third District—Holman, Democrat, 328 majority.

Fourth District—Wilson, Republican, 585 majority.

Fifth District—Coburn, Republican, 793 majority.

Sixth District—Hunter, Republican, 657 majority.

Seventh District—Cason, Republican, 197 majority.

Eighth District—Tyner, Republican, 2,939 majority.

Ninth District—Neff, Liberal, 23 majority.

Tenth District—Saylor, Republican, 2,185 majority.

Eleventh District—Hackard, Republican, 985 majority.

The total number of votes cast for Governor in the State was 377,700, an increase in four years of over 35,000.

The Straight-out Democratic ticket received about 130 votes in the State.

NEW YORK.

Political Gossip From Gotham

NEW YORK, October 23.—At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, an unsuccessful attempt was made to endorse the nomination of Noah Davis, for Judge of the Supreme Court. A resolution was passed disapproving of Bedford, for City Judge.

Alonzo B. Cornell has resigned the Surveyorship of the port of New York, to accept a nomination for Assembly.

During a political procession at Passaic, N. J. on Monday night, it is reported that a fight occurred, during which sixty persons were more or less injured.

The Committee of Seventy last night discussed a proposition to urge Mr. Lawrence to withdraw his candidacy for the Mayoralty.

POLITICALITIES.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt. October 23.—I. P. Poland has been renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the second district.

RUTLAND, Vt., October 23.—The Republicans of the First district have renominated Chas. W. Willard for Congress.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—Hon. David A. Mann, an ex-M. C., has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Tennessee District, and W. W. Vaughn, the present Democratic candidate has withdrawn, leaving three other independent Democrats in the field.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

In Western New York.

NEW YORK, October 22.—A Rochester, New York, special says the Canadian horse disease, which is now raging with great fervor among the stables in Western New York, is in the form of influenza, and is classed by veterinary authorities under three heads: "catarrhal, rheuma i: and gastric erysipelas." The form of disease which has made such havoc in that vicinity is of a catarrhal character, its first noticeable symptoms being a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and general languor followed by cough. There has been great devastation among horses in Rochester and Buffalo, owing to improper treatment, and imperfect knowledge of the disease. Over three hundred cases have proved fatal in the past six hours.

In Rochester.

ROCHESTER, October 22.—The horse disease is on the increase. There are few horses in the city that are not affected. The livery stables and express companies have suspended operations, all their horses being sick. The street railway company have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen in the street, and not a farmers' team in sight hereabouts.

In Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The Canadian horse disease has appeared in the stables of the Brooklyn city railway.

In Boston.

BOSTON, October 22.—The horse disease has broken out in Boston.

In Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 22.—The horse disease here has become a public calamity. Many branches of business have been entirely suspended for want of animals to do ordinary transportation. The street railroads are running with half their usual force, and will have to stop in a day or two. The omnibus companies have entirely suspended business, all their horses being sick. The canal horses have until to-day escaped, but now the disease has broken out among them, and commercial men are alarmed.

Raging Violently in New York.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1872.—The horse epidemic in the different cities outside of New York, and which had caused a great deal of excitement among stable keepers and car companies, has made its appearance in this city and is causing the greatest panic. The disease appeared first in this city in magnitude on Monday afternoon, although there were some few cases of earlier date. The contagious qualities of the disease are very violent, and within twenty-four hours from the time the first symptoms of the sickness were noticed in one large stable, one thousand horses under the same roof were similarly affected. A reporter who has visited most of the principal stables, attests that no less than seven thousand horses were affected up to yesterday evening. The horses of the different lines of the stage and street car companies are more or less affected. On the Sixth avenue line railroad, two hundred horses were stricken down in four hours, the company having been compelled to withdraw twelve of their cars. Over two thousand horses on the Third avenue line are suffering. In the stables of the Twenty-third street line some five hundred horses are laid up. Up to midnight last night no deaths had occurred except in the Sixth avenue stables.

In Brooklyn

the disease is reported as spreading. It is gravely apprehended that the disease will spread and materially interrupt the means of traffic throughout the city. There are some fourteen thousand carriage horses in New York, and if equine travel becomes stopped at this season the losses to business will be very heavy. The disease is denominated catarrhal fever and commences with a cough; in about thirty-six hours, running from the eyes and nose is developed, and the horse becomes weak. The affection is thought to be similar to the Canadian epidemic.

In Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—The horse disease continues its ravages, and there are not a score of horses in the city and neighborhood unafflicted, although very few fatal cases have been reported. All branches of business are more or less affected by the scarcity of horses. Merchants are hiring men and boys to transport goods. The street cars are not running and the livery stables are closed. The disease prevails in the country as extensively as in the city. It is stated that only in cases where bleeding has been resorted to, have the horses died.

In Boston.

BOSTON, October 23.—The horse epidemic is seriously impeding business and travel here.

Horse Quarantine Established.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following instructions to the collectors at Rochester, Burlington, Cape Vincent and Port Huron: "You are directed, so long as the existing horse disease prevails in Canada, to allow no horses to be brought into your port or district from that country, unless you are perfectly satisfied that they are free from contagious diseases."

In Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 23.—Seventy cases of horse disease broke out in this city to-day. No fatal cases are reported thus far.

In Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 23.—The horse epidemic has broken out in this city and is spreading rapidly. Fully four hundred horses are affected, including the horses of the fire department and street railways. The horses of the Milk Company are afflicted; also one hundred private horses, and a number have already died.

The Disease Spreading on all Sides.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The epidemic among the horses has caused intense alarm in this city. The disease is spreading rapidly. It is rumored to-night that Bonner's Pocahontas has been attacked by the malady. About one hundred and fifty cars and fifty stages have been taken off to-day. It is feared that here, as in Rochester, locomotion by stages and cars will be suspended in a few days, the manifestations of the existence and spread of the disease to-day being of a startling character.

The exact nature of the disease seems o puzzle the veterinary surgeons. Blood letting and drenching have been found failures and many horses have died from the treatment. Among the various remedies used are a solution of tar and bella donna. Aconite has been given homeopathically and Taylor's compound food product of the Manhattan Feed Mill Company. This last mentioned is the only remedy which has met with marked success as a preventative and cure. Many cases of the disease are reported in Jersey City and Hoboken.

In Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The horse disease, now raging in Western New York, has made its appearance here. Fifty cases are reported in the stables of the West Side Street Car Company to-day.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Pullman Train Wrecked Near Portsmouth, N. H.—One Person Killed and About Fifteen Wounded, Three Fatally.

(First Dispatch.)

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.—A Pullman train on the Eastern Railroad, hence for Boston, at three o'clock this morning ran into a freight train at Seabrook, sixteen miles from this place. It is reported that number of persons were killed and wounded, including engineer Deering and the firemanos the Pullman train.

(Second Dispatch).

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.—The accident at Seabrook was caused by a misplaced switch. The only person killed outright was Captain Richard Norton, of Brunswick, Maine, aged about sixty years. Levi T. Sanborn, "Rye," mail agent, was badly injured, and will probably have to have one of his legs amputated. The assistant mail agent was badly injured, and will probably die. About fifteen are reported injured, none of whom were in the Pullman train, the baggage car of which was telescoped into the smoking car. The engineer jumped off, but the fireman stuck to his post. Neither of the men were much injured. The wounded were mostly taken to Newburyport, where two of them have since died.

(Third Dispatch.)

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.—Up to 2 P. M. Captain Norton was the only person dead. There are from twelve to fifteen wounded in all, three of whose injuries will probably prove fatal. Among the latter is one man, about thirty-five years of age. He is delirious and talks of George Hayward, Minneapolis, and Randolph, Mass. The body of Captain Norton has been taken to Portsmouth, where an inquest will be held.

(Fourth Dispatch.)

PORTSMOUTH, October 22.—Mr. Walker of Salem, has died of his injuries by the Saybrook disaster. Geo. Hayward, of Calais, Maine, on his way to Minneapolis, Minn., is lying at the city hospital, fatally injured in the spine.

NO INFLATION.

New York Bankers Opposed to the Reissue of $44,000,000 in Legal Tenders.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The leading New York bankers have entered their protest against disturbing the financial situation. Delegations have been announced to visit Washington city from western cities to urge a different policy, but will be referred to Congress for relief.

Grant Playing Financier.

It is reported that Boutwell had no knowledge whatever of the purpose of changing his financial policy for October, in selling extra gold and purchasing bonds a few weeks ago, but that it was done through an order of the President.

Boutwell Will Not Re-issue a Dollar.

A Washington special says that is stated at the Treasury Department that the policy of Secretary Boutwell is not to issue one dollar of the forty-four millions of the reserve, although it has been decided that he has a right to do so if he chooses.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD THIS TIME.

How Hartranft's Majority Was Manufactured.

The *Public Record*, an independent newspaper gives the following account of the manner in which Hartranft's vote was increased in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Philadelphia:

The election returns of the Twenty-fifth Ward, as announced by the return judges, at the meeting held on Friday, 11th inst., for Governor and Congressmen, were as follows: For Hartranft, 1,931; Buckalew, 1,551. For Harmer, 1,956; for Phillips, 1,533. Majority for Hartranft, 380. Majority for Harmer, 423.

The following is the vote taken by Rodney C. Weber, U. S. Supervisor of the Sixth Divison of the same ward, at a meeting of the precinct judges held on Wednesday morning, 9th inst., at the ward house.

GOVERNOR.

Divisions.	Hartranft.	Buckalew.
First	235	129
Second	181	116
Third	199	239
Fourth	90	411
Fifth	194	140
Sixth	158	257
Seventh	325	202
Eighth	185	114
Ninth	166	133
Totals	1,731	1,751
Majority for Buckalew 20.		

CONGRESS.

	Harmer.	Phillips.
First	244	121
Second	175	120
Third	199	241
Fourth	99	411
Fifth	197	137
Sixth	150	270
Seventh	332	106
Eight	192	111
Ninth	168	126
Totals	1,756	1,733
Majority for Harmer...23		

The aggregate vote for Governor, as per returns said to be official, adds up 3,484; that for Congressmen, 3,489. The returns made by the Precinct Judges, as above stated, tally with the same figures. By taking exactly 200 votes from Hartranft and Harmer, and adding them to Buckalew and Phillips, the figures will then tally with the returns of the Precinct Judges.

Civil Justice Porter, in the Harlem Court House investigation yesterday, testified to having signed a number of blank certificates, which were subsequently filled in by unknown persons for large amounts.

Liberal Addresses.

(Boston Post)

The Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire, New York and Connecticut are not only not discouraged, but are spurred to more gallant and courageous effort, by the fraudulent Grant triumph in Pennsylvania. The Committees in each of these States have issued vigorous Addresses, which have the true ring of patriotic enthusiasm, a sturdy determination to continue the fight to the bitter end, and a sanguine hope that by proper exertion the victory may yet be snatched from the hands which must dishonor it. That the Liberals who supported Horace Greeley should have deliberately cut themselves adrift from the dominant party, and set out boldly on the difficult path of reform, was a rare evidence of political courage, and a shining proof that they preferred their country to partisan ties or personal gain. They do not propose to sit silent under local defeats inflicted by the most wholesale and unblushing frauds, the most offensive intimidation, and the most lavish use of money and threats ever seen in any election in any country. On the contrary, they intend to snatch a triumph from this defeat, by exposing the methods by which it was accomplished, and appealing to every honest man to rebuke the shameless prostitution of the Government to personal ends. The chairmen of the state committees have, then, only the inspiration of good cheer, courage and hope for the Liberal Republican masses, With them there are no such words as "Stack arms"; their ringing cry is still, "Forward, march!" The duty of the hour is plainly and eloquently pointed out; work must be done, there must be nothing of faltering, a bold and fearless front must be presented to the enemy, the ranks must be closed in, and the energy and pluck of the honest reliance for victory must be reposed.

Neither are the words of the addresses doubtful of the Liberal prospects in the three States from which they emenate Mr. Bromley tells the Connecticut Liberals that with proper effort the State may be won by five thousand majority, and with stirring phrase points out that the cause of Greeley is so far from being hopeless, that it has still an even chance against the money-bag and mob-repeaters' candidate. The chairman of the New Hampshire Committee, Mr. Kent, reveals that as far as the canvassing has gone, it indicates that the Granite State will fall into line for Greeley and Brown, and hopefully counts up the States that may be relied on to elect the ticket of purity and reform. His address is a sounding trumpet call to action, and he urges the men of New Hampshire in a tone of confident anticipation to rally to the support of one of New Hampshire's most gifted sons. The Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana frauds are exposed with indignant force by Ethan Allen, Chairman of the National Liberal Committee; and from the centre of the great movement, as which he stands, he urges the forcers to push on, and declares him a traitor who falters in the heat of a battle not yet lost. With just exultation he points to the splendid majority in Georgia, and infers therefrom that the South will contribute 125 out of 183 electoral votes necessary to elect Greeley and Brown; with better means of judging of the prospect than any other man in the country, Mr. Allen refuses to be disrayed, and the word which he sends forth is that there is every cause for encouragement, every reason to hope for a good result. Such courage and persistency in the cause of honest government, on the part of the Liberal Republicans, deserves, as it is very likely to achieve, success.

The Frauds on Election Day.

(From the New York correspondence of the Buffalo Courier.)

Mr. Allison, the eminent car manufacturer, of Philadelphia, has been stopping for a few days at the house of a Democratic friend in this city. He is an earnest supporter of Grant and worked his nails off for the Hartranft ticket. But if he keeps company with knaves he is not a fool, and when pressed home for an honest answer to the question of how many fraudulent votes he supposed were cast on Tuesday last, for the Moyamensing candidate, he replied: "*Not less than twenty-five thousand.*"

On my way home last night I fell in with a company of Reddy's boys, and found their company rather entertaining. They were just home from Philadelphia, having succeeded in making a little pile of visiting many polls and leaving the name of Mr. Hartranft with the people behind the rail. One party of twenty-five men, living in the Eighth ward of this city, drove around the city of Philadelphia in an omnibus, drawn by four horses, and voted at forty-five different polls, and wound up the day's sport by putting in a second ballot at the poll where they began operations. They were supplied with lists of names by The Allen to answer to at each polling list, and were only one of four gangs from the Eighth ward of this city. If the others did as well as this, they alone added 4,500 votes to Hartranft's majority. One man, who didn't believe in crowds, but "quiet business," admitted to voting sixty-one times—or rather, as he corrected himself, to putting in sixty-one ballots. He supplied himself with the names of four or five men in each election district of a wealthy ward, and went early. He voted for one, stepped outside the door and allowed two or three others to vote, then came back and voted again. "Didn't the Charlies trouble you?" I asked. "You're a little green lambkin. They always told me when it was time to leave for another poll, and I generally left." But the stories they told of their adventures would not be credited. A reporter who went with one of the gangs voted at thirty-two polls. He is writing a pamplet, which will be published next week, giving the names and residences of about two hundred and fifty repeaters from this city, with a full exposure of the different methods employed.

AT a recent trial the counsel for the prosecution, after severly cross-examining a witness, suddenly put on a look of severity and exclaimed—"Now, sir, was not an effort made to induce you to tell a different story?" "A different story from what I have told, do you mean?" "That's what I mean." "Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told you, but they couldn't." "Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are." "Well, you've tried about as hard as any of them." He was questioned no further on that point.

A GENTLEMAN handed up a ten-dollar bill in one of the Boston Red Line coaches, from which one fare, five cents, was to be taken. "Look a'here," said the driver, down through the hole, "which of these horses do you want to buy with this ten dollars?" "Well," coolly replied the gentleman, "I thought I might get both for that."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

WHY WERE THE VOTES NOT POLLED?

Lively Meeting in the Fifth Ward—Conundrums Propounded—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

Pursuant to the published call a large meeting of the Democratic and Liberal citizens of the Fifth ward, was held last evening at the Central Greeley Headquarters, Stehle's Hall, Fifth Avenue. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of investigating matters concerning the recent election.

The meeting came to order by calling R. H. Patterson, Esq., to the Chair. M. J. McGann being appointed Secretary.

Mr. J. C. Duffy moved that a committee of the three be appointed on Resolutions. The chair appointed Messrs. J. C. Duffy, J. H. Callaghan, and J. O'Neil the committee.

Pending the arrival of the committee, a lively debate took place, and for some time there was firing along the whole line. Mr. M. J. Gann obtained the floor and desired to know why Mr. B. Rafferty and Ald. McMasters failed to assist in bringing out the vote of the ward, and who were the men who approached Ald. Strain with offers to purchase his influence.

Mr. Rafferty replied that he was attending his store on that day, and Alderman Strain stated that he was not in a position to tell who "approached" him, but as he was under indictment for illegal voting, he would disclose the names in court at the proper time.

Mr. McGann retorted that it was as a street runner that Mr. Rafferty furnished feed to the fire commission, of which Bob Mackey was a member, Mr. R. was afraid to work actively at the polls.

Mr. Kerr Coleman and others charged that Messrs. Rafferty. Mc-Masters and others failed to assist in bringing out the vote as they did when they were running for office themselves.

Mr. James Irwin, by invitation of the audience, made a few remarks, and advised them how to bring out the vote of the ward, and said that if he had neglected the interests of his ward and worked for his own interest, he could have been elected to the Constitutional Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions here reported the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is generally believed that the full Democratic vote of the Fifth ward was not polled, at the late election. Now therefore,

Resolved, That every citizen of the ward desiring to assist at the cause of Democracy will *volunteer* to go on block committees and do such other duties as may tend to bring out *every Democratic voter* by thoroughly canvassing his neighborhood and his block attending the polls on election day, and see personally that every Democratic vote known to him will be deposited for Greenly and Brown.

The Committee also reported that they had no personal knowledge of frauds having been perpetrated on election day.

The resolution was adopted with the exception of that portion relating to the committees having no personal knowledge of fraud, which was on motion stricken out.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. McGee, Rafferty, Reilly and Rodgers were appointed to raise funds to pay taxes for voters.

On motion a committee of twenty were appointed to get out the vote of the ward.

Mr. Callaghan thought it was specially incumbent on those on whom suspicion rested to actively exert themselves, so as to relieve themselves from censure.

Mr. McBride moved as an amendment, that any volunteers who might offer themselves until the next meeting, should be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Callaghan was in favor of inviting all citizens, and then let as many volunteer as desired. He was not in favor of limiting the number to twenty.

After some further debate the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next at the same place.

Child Burned to Death.

Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a sad accident occurred in the family of Mr. George Hunter, who resides at No. 87 Mulberry Alley, Twelfth ward, resulting in the death of his daughter Sadie, a child about three years of age. At the time stated, Mrs. Hunter, having occasion to go to a store, left the child in the house and locked the door. Mrs. Hunter had no sooner left the house than the child commenced pokeing the fire in the grate, when a large red ash fell on the hearth and rolled some distance along the floor. The child picked up the ash in her dress, with the intention of throwing it into the grate, but had no sooner done this than she was enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of Mrs. Carson, one of the neighbors, who burst open the door and rushed to the assistance of the unfortunate child, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The child, however, had been burned in a fearful manner about her body, and, it is believed, inhaled the flames. Dr. Todd was summoned, but could do nothing for the little sufferer, and she lingered until nine o'clock last evening, when she expired. She was sensible to the last, and the account of the accident given above was related by her to her mother.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday, about noon, an accident occurred at Cork's Run tunnel, by which a young man named Edward Dunn, eighteen years of age, lost his life. It appears that he was employed in excavating, when a freight train going West passed through the tunnel and struck Dunn, as he was found shortly afterwards with his skull fractured and his left thigh dislocated. His death must have been almost instantaneous, and is supposed to have been caused by a projection from the car.

The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The railroad company was censured by the jury for neglect. Dunn was a single man, and resided with his mother a short distance below Temperanceville.

DR. PRESTLEY'S CASE,

Exciting Debate in the Synod.

Yesterday morning the report of the Judiciary Committee of the U. P. Synod at Indiana, Pa., in the case of Dr. Prestley, was adopted without amendment. The first resolution of the report declared the appeal taken by Messrs. Reed, Brown and others as regular, and the second provided that the Synod should proceed at once to the consideration of the appeal. After the report had been adopted, the friends of Dr. Prestley appealed from the action of the Synod in adopting the first resolution, with the view of staying proceedings, but the appeal was not admitted, and accordingly the investigation proceeded. There is a prospect of a very exciting time. Messrs. Ormond and Andrews have given notice of their intention to complain to the General Assembly against the action of the Synod.

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Drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 600.

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It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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vs.

H. C. Dravo.

680 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first **Monday of December, 1872,** to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

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4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
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ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled, "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER next, being the 5th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any state, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court house in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the new Public school House on Smallman street, between Thirtieth and Thirty first streets in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, the voters to meet at the Manersville School House; the electors of the 2d precinct, to meet at the School House on corner of Minor and Dickson streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the new Public school House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in said ward, known as the Soho School House.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Liberty Street School House; second precinct to meet at the Bloomfield School House in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the new Public school, on Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the Lincoln School House, Frankstown avenue; second precinct electors to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will meet, at the new Public School Building, in said ward.

The electors of the twenty-fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Birmingham to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 2 in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of St. Clair, to meet at the tavern of Michael Craig, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Burgess' office in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the office of S. McLain, Esq., in said Borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held in said school house.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School house, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Perry and Chestnut street, in said ward, which is in pursuance of an Ordinance of Councils passed.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Charlters and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Chartiers to meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Town Hall, on Main street, in said borough.

The electors in the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R. at Hulton Station.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public House of James Gearing, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House in Shousetown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House, No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Leslie, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon school House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn school House in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Atmer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public school House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet a. the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Indiana township precinct No "1" to meet at the tavern of Andrew Miller; precinct No. 2 the electors to meet at Beatty's School, in the town of Hobleken, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township, first precinct, to meet at School House No 2, in Emsworth; second precinct, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at Glendale, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind school House in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1, Rack Lane, in said township.

The electors of North End District, to meet at the House of Michael Smith, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road, on the farm of Stephen Mercer.

The electors of Neville township to meet at the house of John H. Hamilton in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No 4 in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leesburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House, near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of the portion of the township of Patton, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be thereafter known as precinct No. 1 of said township: beginning at the mouth of Thompson's Run, the corner of Patton, Wilkins and North Versailles townships; thence up Turtle Creek by line of said township of North Versailles to line of lands of John M'Ginnis; thence leaving said creek and following the line of said M'Ginnis' lands, the line of lands late of Francis Wade's and the line of lands of Margaret Tobin's heirs, northwardly to a township road near the house of Henry Muldoon; thence northwardly by said township road and line of lands of S. M. Brinton to the corner of lands of S. M. Brinton, William Johnson and William Cunningham; thence westwardly down a small run or ravine to Thompson's run, near the house of Peter Linhart; and thence down Thompson's run by line of Wilkins township to the place of beginning; and further the Court order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said precinct No. 1 of Patton township shall be at the Public School House in the village of Turtle Creek.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The So-Called Election.

Below we give the vote as reported by counties for—

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. 1869. Geary.	Packer.	GOVERNOR. 1872. Hartranft.	Blackalew.
Adams	2622	3009	2765	3038
Allegheny	17858	13301	25771	16490
Armstrong	3439	3079	4434	3469
Beaver	3096	2402	3685	2882
Bedford	2485	2832	2973	2977
Berks	6971	13531	7898	13947
Blair	3484	2773	4263	3244
Bradford	6682	3653	7443	4434
Bucks	6505	7061	7278	7658
Butler	3250	2994	3985	3540
Cambria	2539	3187	2823	3530
Cameron	474	423	572	531
Carbon	1940	2625	2444	2533
Centre	3162	3464	3292	3712
Chester	8230	6146	9386	6510
Clarion	1785	2831	2727	3583
Clearfield	1799	3015	1995	3432
Clinton	1830	2509	2018	2632
Columbia	1845	3714	2110	3826
Crawford	6107	4865	7031	6463
Cumberland	3514	4408	4176	4614
Dauphin	5660	4328	7450	5113
Delaware	3532	2295	4339	2638
Elk	475	968	628	1193
Erie	6498	4338	7469	5272
Fayette	3340	4229	3954	4631
Forest	365	293	418	340
Franklin	5698	4006	4505	4182
Fulton	680	1066	797	1125
Greene	1542	2992	1795	3450
Huntingdon	2825	2368	3249	2690
Indiana	4003	2070	4472	2149
Jefferson	1967	2039	2407	2241
Juniata	1254	1642	1352	1739
Lancaster	13804	8316	13774	9064
Lawrence	3217	1492	3426	1705
Lebanon	4027	2686	4285	2824
Lehigh	4555	6133	5355	6895
Luzerne	8690	9696	12341	14433
Lycoming	4053	4587	4639	5056
M'Kean	880	686	1025	950
Mercer	4529	3785	5572	4598
Mifflin	1640	1702	1786	1765
Monroe	659	2692	658	2839
Montgomery	7363	8447	8454	8463
Montour	1066	1555	1378	1623
Northampton	4023	7449	4880	8121
Northumb'land	3947	4000	4314	4363
Perry	2439	2408	2752	2514
Philadelphia	51202	46802	69278	48841
Pike	315	1054	246	1124
Potter	1334	708	1466	1042
Schuylkill	7902	8901	8990	9378
Snyder	1719	1315	1906	1372
Somerset	2940	1700	3420	1802
Sullivan	406	759	431	744
Susquehanna	4064	2982	4333	3403
Tioga	4535	1835	5504	2376
Union	1788	1207	2069	1374
Venango	3507	3241	5071	4415
Warren	2430	1679	3176	2333
Washington	4476	4632	5294	4940
Wayne	2275	2715	2119	3030
Westmoreland	4853	6195	5581	6475
Wyoming	1452	1772	1561	1791
York	5545	8326	6400	8388
Total	290552	285596	353398	317853
	285596		317853	
Majority	4586	maj.	35545	

THE LEGISLATURE AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Legislature of 1873—A Complete List of its Members.

Senate, Republican majority	3
House, " "	20
Republican majority, joint ballot,	23

Below we present a complete list of the members holding over and those recently elected:

THE SENATE.

Philadelphia—
I District—J. B. Alexander, R.
II District—Elisha W. Davis, R.
III District—David A. Nagle, D.
IV District, A. K. McClure, Ind.
V—Chester and Delaware—W. B. Waddel, R.
VI—Montgomery—Elect in 1873.
VII—Bucks and Northampton—Jesse W. Knight, D.
VIII—Berks—J. Depuy Davis, D.
IX—Lancaster—John Warfel, R.
X—Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.
XI—Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.
XII—Dauphin and Lebanon—J. G. Heilman, R.
XIII—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins D.: G. H. Rowland, D.
XIV—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Lafayette Fitch, R.
XV—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—T. Chalfant, D.
XVI—Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—Butler B. Strang, R.
XVII—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill, D.
XVIII—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—Wm. A. Wallace, D.
XIX—Cumberland and Franklin—James M. Weakley, R.
XX—Adams and York—Wm McSherry, D.
XXI—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—J. A. Demon, R.
XXII—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—D. M. Crawford, D.; R. Bruce Petrikin, D.
XXIII—Allegheny—James L. Graham, R.; George H. Anderson, R.; Miles S. Humphreys, R.
XXIV—Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.
Fayette and Greene—W. H. Playford, D.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—James S. Rutan, R.
Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—D. McClay, R.
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. M'Kinley, R.
Crawford—George B. Delamater, R.
Erie and Warren—G. H. Cutler, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	18
Democrats	14
Independent	1
Republican majority	3

THE HOUSE.

The following is a complete list of the members elected to the General Assembly:

Philadelphia — 1st district, George Handy Smith, R.; 2d District, R. C. Tittermary, R.; 3d district, Samuel Josephs, D.; 4th district, William Elliott, R.; 5th district, J. Welsh, Ind.; 6th district, Chas. A. Porter, R.; 7th district, J. McCullough, R., 8th district, Samuel Daniels, R.; 9th district, Wm. H. Vogdes, R.; 10th district, Samuel D. Dailey, D.; 11th district, J. B. Hancock, R.; 12th district, J. R. Ash, R.; 13th district, Samuel D. Strock, R.; 14th district, John Lamon, R.; 15th district, Adam Albright, R.; 16th district, A. D. Levering, R.; 17th district. H. Burns, R.; 18th district, J. Newell, R.

Adams—W. S. Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—Pittsburgh, 1st district, H. H. McCormick, R.; 2d district, S. J. Wainwright, R.; 3d district, J. C. Newmyer, R.; A. B. Young, R.; J. D. Ramsey, R.; Hyde, K. Sample, R.; J. W. Ballantine, R.

Armstrong—Philip K. Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—S. J. Cross, R.; W. S. Waldron, R.; D. McKee, R.; J. Allison, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, D.

Berks—M. McCullough, D.; B. E. Dry, D.; John A. Conrad, D.

Blair—S. R. McCune, R.

Bradford—B. S. Dartt, R.; E. R. Meyer, R.

Bucks—Samuel Darrah, D.; G. E. Hegeman, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.

Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.

Centre—J. H. Orvis, D.

Chester—Levi Prizer. R.; E. W. Bailey, R.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Amos C. Moyes, D.; H. W. Petriken, D.

Columbia—Charles R. Brockway, D.

Crawford—F. Bates, R.; —— Olliver, R.

Cumberland—M. Williams, D.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, R.; Isaac S. Schminkey, R.; Jos. Shuler, R.

Delaware—O. F. Bullard, R.

Erie—E. H. Wilcox, R.; W. W. Brown, R.

Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.

Franklin—Thad. M. Mahon, R.

Greene—J. Hagan, D.

Huntingdon—Franklin H. Lane, R.

Indiana—D. Ramsey, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—G. Bates, D.

Lancaster—A. H. Mylan, R.; David K. Burkholder, R.; H. H. Tshudy, R.

Lawrence—G. W. McCracken, R.

Lebanon—W. Kauffman, R.

Lehigh—B. Housman, D.; R. Stickel, D.

Luzerne—E. P. Kisner, D.; Patrick Delacy, D.; Peter Quigley, D.; R. Koons, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Montgomery—G. E. Nyce, R.; Oliver G. Morris, D.

Northampton—M. G. Stier, D.; R. C. Pyle, D.

Northumberland and Montour — J. Amerman, D.; A. T. DeWit, D.

Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beache, D.

Potter and M'Kean—C. S. Jouse, R.

Schuylkill—T. Eagan, D.; B. Kaufman, R.; Charles F. King, D.

Snyder and Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—J. R. M'Miller. R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming — Martin Brunges, R.; H. M. Jouse, R.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.

Venango—R. D. M'Creary, R.

Warren—Wm. H. Shortt, R.

Westmoreland—John Latta, D.; A. Greenawalt, D.

York—G. W. Hedges, D.; D.M. Loucke, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	60
Democrats	39
Independent	1
Republican majority.	20

List of Delegates Elect to the Constitutional Convention.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Wm. M. Meredith, R.; J. Gillingham Fell, R.; Harry White, R.; Wm. Lilly, R.; Linn Bartholomew, R.; H. N. M'Allister, R.; Wm. Davis, R.; James L. Reynolds, R.; Samuel E. Dimmick, R.; Geo. V. Lawrence, R.; William H. Armstrong, R.; D. N. White, R.; W. H. Abney, R.; John H. Walker, R.; George W. Woodward, D., Jeremiah S. Black, D.; A. G. Curtin, D.; Wm. J. Baer, D. Wm. H. Smith, D.; Franklin B. Gowen, D.; John H. Campbell, D.; Samuel H. Reynolds, D.; James Ellis, D.; S. C. T. Dood, D.; George M. Dallas. D.; Robt. A. Lamberton, D.; A. A. Purman, D.; Wm. L. Corbett, D.

Delegates at Large in Philadelphia City.—Henry C. Carey, R.; Edwin C. Knight, R.; John Price Wetherill, R.; Lewis C. Cassidy, D. James H. Heverin, D.; Theo. Cuyler, D.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1st district—Philadelphia city—John Bardsley, R.; J. W. M. Newlin, R.; Geo. W. Biddle, D.

2d district—Philadelphia city—Jno. E. Addicks, R.; Wm. B. Hanna, R.; John R. Read, D.

3d district—Philadelphia city—M. Hall Stanton, R.; Wm. E. Littleton, R.; *R. E. Shapley, D.

*Contested by Benj. L. Sample,

4th district—Philadelphia city—Wm. D. Baker, R.; J. Alex Simpson, R.; Edward R. Worrell, D.

5th district—Chester and Delaware—Jno. M. Broomall, R.; Wm. Darlington, R.; Jos. Hemphill, D.

6th district—Montgomery—James Boyd, D.; Charles Hunsicker, D.; Geo. N. Corson, R.

7th district—Bucks and Northampton—Charles Brodhead, D.; George Ross, D.; George Lear, R.

8th district—Berks—Geo. D. Barclay, D.; Henry W. Smith, D.; Henry Van Reed, R.

9th district—Lancaster—David W. Patterson, R.; Henry Carter, R.; Henry G. Smith, D.

10th district—Schuylkill—Joel B. M'Camant, D.; Jno. A. Wetherill, D.; Thos. E. Bannan, R.

11th district—Lehigh and Carbon—C. M. Runk, R.; Zachariah Long, D.; Edward Harvey, D.

12th district—Dauphin and Lebanon—Josiah Funck, R.; Wayne MacVeigh, R.; Hamilton Alricks, D.

13th district—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Henry S. Mott, D.; G. W. Palmer, D.; A. B. Dunning, D.; Daniel L. Rhone, D.; Henry W. Palmer, R.; Lewis Pughe, R.

14th district—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—George F. Horton, R.; William J. Turrell, R.; Joseph G. Patton, D.

15th district — Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan—John J. Metzger, D.; John G. Freeze, D.; Henry C. Parsons, R.

16th district—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—John S. Mann, R.; J. B. Niles, R.; M. F. Elliott, D.

17th district—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Joseph Baily, R.; Levi Rooke, R.; John P. Cronmiller, D.

18th district—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—George A. Aughenbaugh, D.; John G. Hall, D.; A. C. Finney, R.

19th district—Cumberland and Franklin—S. M. Wherry, D.; J. M'D. Sharpe, D.; John Stewart, R.

20th district—Adams and York—Wm. M'Clean, D.; John Gibson, D.; Thomas E. Cochran, R.

21st district—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—Samuel L. Russell, R.; James W. Curry, R.; Augustus S. Landis, D.

22d district—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—John M. Bailey, D.; Andrew Reed, D.; John M'Culloch, R.

23d district—Allegheny—Thomas MacConnell, R.; Samuel A. Purviance, R.; Thomas Ewing, R.; J. W. F. White R.; Matthew Edwards, R.; Thomas Howard, R.; Malcolm Hay, D.; John B. Guthrie, D.; Thomas H. B. Patterson, D.

24th district—Indiana and Westmoreland—Daniel S. Porter, R; Andrew M. Fulton, R; Silas M. Clark, D.

25th district—Fayette and Greene—Daniel Kaine, D; Charles A. Black, D; John Collins, R.

26th district—Beaver, Butler and Washington—John N. Purviance, R; T. R. Hazzard, R; Wm. Hopkins, D.

27th district—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—George W. Andrews, R; John M'Muarray, D; John Gilpin, D.

28th district—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—David Craig, R; M. C. Beebe, R; R. M. DeFrance, D.

29th district—Crawford—Frank Mantas, R; Samuel Minor, R; Pearson Church, D.

30th district—Erie and Warren—Thos. Struthers, R; C. O. Bowman, R; Resselas Brown, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	69
Democrats	64
Republican majority	5

THE ROBBERY OF THE SARATOGA BANK.

Brutal Treatment of the Cashier and His Family—Statements of the Cashier and Others.

(From the Troy Times.)

Mr. Van Hoevenbergh made the following statement to a reporter:

The burglars hauled me out of bed. They were two great strong men. One on each side of me held a revolver at the side of my head and bade me make no noise. They took me down stairs to the bank vault, and told me to open it or they would blow my brains out. I faltered and hesitated as long as I dared, and finally went to work at the lock to open it. They had my hands in handcuffs behind my back, and made me work at the lock in that way. I spent about an hour in delaying them in this way, hoping some one would come by the bank on the street and give the alarm. They had men stationed outside the bank at all points to give them warning of the approach of anybody. Every little while one of the men from outside would come in and say, "ain't that (foul name) got that lock open yet? We had better blow his brains out and end him." Then they told me if I did not hurry they would kill me and blow up the safe. The only excuse I could make them was that I could not do anything with my hands fastened behind me. Then they loosened the cuffs from one of my hands and told me "be quick and open that lock." I spent about twenty minutes more in delay, and when I found it was useless to resist any longer I opened the lock. They then placed the handcuffs on my hands and remained there till they had completed the robbing of the safe. They had dark lanterns and dirk knives and every utensil for the thorough pursuit of the villain's calling. After they got through they took me up stairs and placed me in a bedroom alone by myself, where I only remained about a minute. The last of their footsteps had not died out in the hall when I got up and took the revolver with my hands still behind me and went down stairs. My daughter Sarah had slipped the cuff from her hand and she cut the rope which bound my feet. The men were in the house about three hours. It was near four o'clock when they left. When I got to the door I fired five times from the revolver to alarm the neighbors, but it was so dark I could not see where the men went to. They had left before I got down. Don't know whether they had a wagon or not.

MRS. VAN HOEVENBERGH'S STATEMENT

The first I heard was a loud knock at my room door. I did not know what to make of it. In another minute the room was full of men. One of them came to the bedside and took hold of my husband and hauled him out. I begged them to spare his life. They said they would not harm him, but we must keep still. After they took him out of the room, they went looking around the room. One of them asked me where my diamonds were. I said I did not have any—that we were all poor in the house. He said he did not believe it. He took up my watch from the dressing table and looked at it. I asked him what time it was. He replied, one o'clock. He said he would not take the watch, that they came there for money, and money they would have. He laid down on the sofa and put a pillow under his head. Then I said to him, "You are one of the scoundrels who robbed the Ballstown bank, but you managed to get some of the stolen goods back there again." He said he was on the canal and did not know anything about the affair. During this time I asked him for my daughters; they were brought in and placed in the bed with me—my little boy was also brought in. We did not have any gags in our mouths at this time. Soon my little boy began to cry and make a noise. One of the men down in the hall heard him and said to some one near him, "Go and cut that (foul name) throat and stop his noise." The man came up and took the boy out of bed. I pleaded with him not to hurt him. He said he would not. He took him away and placed him in a dark clothes press, and covered him up with bed clothes and closed the door on him, and then went down stairs again to where the men were at work on the safe. All the time they were in my room they were very polite to us, they got pillows and put them under our heads, and when I asked for my little boy whom they had taken away, they assured me that he was safe. I asked one of the men how he got into the house, and he said it made no difference to me, they got in and were there for money and would get it before they left the house. During this time some of the men were in the hall, some in the room, and one was lying on the sofa, but he soon got up and placed his pillow in the doorway. He wanted to know what time the milkman came along, and I told him about half-past seven in the morning. He told me that I knew I was lying to him when I said that. Another asked me when my butcher came. I told him we did not have the butcher come to the house; we had to go to the market for our meat. After they had got all through down stairs, they came up and commenced to gag us. One sat down on the side of the bed and deliberately tore the sheet into strips, tied knots on the strips, and made gags, which they put into our mouths. They also tied our feet with cord rope. They first rolled some of the torn sheet around our ankles so the cord would not cut them. After all this had been done they closed all the room doors and went out. Shortly after they came into the room and took Mr. Van Hoevenbergh out. One of them asked me for the revolver. I told him I did not know where it was. He said; "You did not get a chance to use it, did you?" After they got through rifling the bank they came up to the men in the hall and all went out. They had not been gone over a minute or two before I heard Mr. Van Hoevenbergh trying to get out of bed in the next room. I called to him the best I could to lie still or they would murder him. I soon heard him go down stairs to alarm the neighbors. My daughter, Sarah, cut the strings which bound my feet; the handcuffs had to be filed off.

MISS SARAH VAN HOEVENBERGH'S STATEMENT.

I sleep in a room alone. The first I heard was a loud noise. I thought I was dreaming. When I came to my senses there were two men in the room beside my bed. One of them placed his hand over my mouth, and the other placed the steel handcuffs on my hands after he put my hands behind me. They let me remain where I was at first, and finally took me into my mother's room and placed me in the bed with her. I then remained quiet and they did not harm me. After the man placed the gag in my mouth, having first placed it in the pitcher of water on the table, he patted me gently on the cheek, and told me not to be frightened. My mother said she was sick, and he said that was "too thin." He took one of the cuffs off her hands and made her lie down. She had been sitting up in bed before. When they left the room I slipped my hand out of one of the handcuffs and got a knife and cut the ropes which were on my feet, and all the ropes from the feet of all the others in the house.

THE REMAINING DAUGHTER.

The burglars treated the other daughter in the same way as the one whose statement is given above.

While the men were in the house no name was mentioned by any of them. The only distiction they had was by numbers. One was heard to ask for "No. 9." This is supposed to be the number of men in the house, but there were probably some in the yard and outside who kept watch and did not come in. All the doors in the house were locked and bolted. When they got ready to go out they compelled Mr. Van Hoevenbergh to unfasten the front door and let them out into the street. He did not see which direction they went. Some of the neighbors say they heard a wagon on the street about four o'clock this morning. A man who was getting his horse ready to go out drawing sand, about a quarter to four o'clock, said he saw a team, with a wagon load of men, go up the street in the direction of Cohoes. Another man said he saw several men dressed in dark clothes go over the Waterford bridge. It is supposed that when they left the house they separated and went in different directions. When the burglars left the bank they took with them everything that would lead or tend to lead to their detection. They all wore masks of various kinds till after they left the bank. All that was found were two dark lanterns and a lot of new steel handcuffs, which were taken possession of by the Troy officers who went up to work up the case. The bank vault was completely gutted. Books, papers, and everything they did not want to take off, they scattered over the bank floor. The principal loss is to private parties who had bonds, stocks, &c., of various kinds in the vault for safe keeping, and for which the bank is not responsible. The combined loss to these parties is certain to reach $300,000, and may foot up to $500,000.

CAMERON'S SLATE.

Who Are to be Appointed by the Next Governor of Pennsylvania—Wayne M'Veigh to be United States Senator if His Father-in-Law Can Get Into Grant's Cabinet.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—As speculation is rife concerning the appointments to be made by General Hartranft when he assumes executive duties, your correspondent has made it his business to ascertain what appointments will be made. In this State the Governor is inaugurated on the third Tuesday of January. He appoints an Attorney-General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Adjutant General as his cabinet officers. His Attorney General will be Wayne McVeigh, son-in-law of General Cameron. Major Lane S. Hart will be chosen to preside over the military department of the State. Major Hart was Major of the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer (Hartranft's regiment,) and is now an officer in the Auditor-General's Department. A. S. Bartolette, who was Assistant Adjutant-General to Hartranft, is to be private Secretary to the Governor, while the only office not fully determined upon is his Secretary of State. The candidate booked for this office is H. Bucher Swoope, although a programme new on foot, if successful, may slightly alter the slate. The friends of Cameron claim that the Presidential fight was won in Pennsylvania last Tuesday, and that inasmuch as the fight was won through the generalship of Cameron, the Lochiel chief must go into the Cabinet, either as Secretary of the Treasury or Interior. Like Rawlin, Cameron is "willin'," provided the Legislature will elect his son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, as his successor to the Senate of the United States. In that event, H. Butcher Swoope would doubtless be made Attorney-General, unless Col. William B. Mann, of this city, desires the appointment. The measure of members of the Legislature is being taken, and if Wayne McVeigh can be carried through the caucus and made its nominee for Senator, then expect Boutwell, or Delano, or Cresswell to retire from the Cabinet and Cameron take the seal of the retiring member. The Auditor General elect, Mr. Allen, is still confined to his room on account of a serious accident that happened to him some three weeks ago, whereby several bones in one of his feet were broken. The department over which he has been elected to preside is too important to admit of a radical change, and until General Allen familiarizes himself with the details of his office his removals and appointments will not be rapid. General Allen enters upon his duties as Auditor on the first day of December next. BEN ADHEM.

A Funny Incident of the Campaign.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

A Greeley and Brown meeting was held in Clifton Hall on Friday evening last, of which no fair report has been published in the newspapers. It was of so peculiar a character, however, that some account of it will be read with interest, even at this late day.

Isaac M. Jordan and Theodore Cook, Esqs., were the announced speakers. The hall was filled, and after organization Mr. Jordan led off in an effective speech of an hour or more. At its conclusion, there were calls for Mr. Cook, who rose to his feet and remarked, in substance, that in a neighborhood meeting of this character he thought it would not be improper to hear both sides of the question discussed, and, as he saw the Hon. Richard Smith was present, he for one would like to hear from him.

The suggestion pleased the audience, and the calls for Mr. Smith were so loud and pressing that he finally stood up, and said apologetically that he had not come prepared to make a speech, but, if the audience would excuse him he would read one which had been delivered some time ago, and was pertinent now. Thereupon he began the reading of a speech in fierce denunciation of the Democratic party, and at its conclusion quietly remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have read to you the opinion which Horace Greeley, at Warren, Ohio, September, 1871, had of the party which now supports him for the Presidency."

This was thought a capital joke, and was followed by a good deal of laughter. Mr. Cook, however, while the Hon. Richard was reading, suspected the outcome of the performance, and suddenly remembered that he had in his overcoat pocket, in the cloak-room of the hall, certain articles which had appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* some time ago, and also a copy of the speech of Stanley Matthews, Esq., in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which the Reformer had savagely denounced the corruption of the Administration and the party in power.

So, while Mr. Smith was reading and almost smiling at the bugeness of the joke he was perpetrating on the unsuspecting Greeley and Brown folk, Cook slipped out, and, getting the precious documents, came in and took his seat. When Mr. Smith had finished, and the laughter had subsided, it was Mr. Cook's turn. So he arose and said if the audience would permit he would, in place of making a speech, entertain them by reading some choice extracts. Thereupon he produced the highly-flavored editorials, clipped from the *Gazette*, which were written during the war, and in which Gen. Grant was pronounced an incompetent—a drunkard—an officer who suppressed reports from the field unfavorable to himself, and sent, or caused to be sent, by telegraph, only "puffs" of himself—an officer who had ruined the army, and upon whose garments was the blood of soldiers needlessly slaughtered—an officer who ought to be removed and disgraced, and much more to the same effect. At the conclusion he remarked that these were the opinions which the Hon. Richard Smith had entertained of the man he was supporting for the Presidency—opinions which had never been modified or retracted in the *Gazette*, and opinions which he had reason to believe the Cincinnati *Gazette* entertained of the President now.

It was observed that the Hon. Richard's face, which is unusually "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," grew as red as a peony during the reading, and it was surmised he rather wished that, upon the whole, he hadn't exploded his joke that evening. When Mr. Cook concluded it was supposed that Mr. Smith would make some sort of a defensive or apologetical response, but he, like a sheep led to the slaughter, opened not his mouth.

Mr. Cook then went on to read a portion of Colonel Matthews' speech, which he remarked to the audience, in conclusion, was a better one than he could make himself, an I contained reasons fully justifying any man's support of Greeley and Brown, though Colonel Matthews unaccountably chose not to act upon his own argument. The double surprise the audience had experienced made this one of the most thoroughly enjoyable meetings of the canvass, and the Liberals and Democrats had no occasion to complain of the turn given to it by the practical joker of the *Gazette*.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Official Figures of the Recent Election in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—Official returns have been received from all the counties in Ohio and show the following Republican majority for State officers: For Secretary of State, Allen Wikoff, 14,055 majority; Supreme Judge, Jno. Walch, 10,189 majority; Member of Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter, 16,655 majority. The total vote cast for Secretary of State is 520,037, the largest vote ever cast in Ohio for any office.

The following are the names of the Congressmen elect in the various Districts of the State, and their respective majorities:

1st District—Milton Saylor, Dem., majority 3,569.

2d District—H. B. Banning, Lib., majority 1,502.

3d District—John Q. Smith, Rep., majority 1,229.

4th District—L. B. Gunckle, Rep., majority 1,927.

5th District—Charles N. Lamison, Dem., majority 5,306.

Sixth district—Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, majority, 1,075.

Seventh district—Lawrence Neal, Democrat, majority, 1,273.

Eighth district—Wm. Lawrence, Republican, majority, 4,043.

Ninth district—James W. Robinson, Republican, majority, 427.

Tenth district—Chas. Foster, Republican, majority, 700.

Eleventh district—H. C. Beendy, Republican, majority, 2,907.

Twelfth district—Hugh J. Wett, Democrat, majority, 4,677.

Thirteenth District—M. J. Southard, Democrat, majority, 2,471.

Fourteenth District—John Berry, Democrat, majority, 3,643.

Fifteenth District—Wm. P. Sprague, Republican, majority, 991.

Sixteenth District—Lorenzo Danford, Republican, majority, 3,298.

Seventeenth District—L. D. Woodsworth, Republican, majority, 2,262.

Eighteenth District—James Monroe, Republican, majority 4364.

Nineteenth District—James A. Garfield, Republican, majority 10955.

Twentieth District—Richard C. Parson, Republican, majority 2724.

Total—13 Republicans, 6 Democrats and 1 Liberal.

In addition to the above O. J. Dodds, Democrat, was elected to fill the vacancy in Hamilton county.

MORE FRAUD.

A Pennsylvania Congressman and U. S. Revenue Officials Arrested on Charges of Bribing Voters.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says that Internal Revenue Collector Hoyt, L. D. Shoemaker, candidate for Congress, ex-Mayor Lories, of Scranton, and Revenue Assessor Gaines, of Pittston, have been arrested on a charge of bribing voters at the recent election.

The Mayor and Postmaster of Scranton, Pa., also Arrested for Bribery.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Scranton, Pa., advices report the arrest of the Mayor and Postmaster of that city, with that of several prominent officials, on a charge of ballot-box stuffing and bribery. These men are alleged to have bought voters and bribed judges. Affidavits in the cases are already in hand.

Two Prominent Lancaster Politicians Held for Trial, Charged with Issuing False Naturalization Papers.

LANCASTER, PA., October 17.—Captain McMelen, member of Select Council and a member of the Republican County Committee, also John Wittenger, a prominent broker, have been arrested and held in $1,500 bail to answer a charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. McMelen made strong efforts to have the charge against him withdrawn by Mayor Pyfe, but that official declined, stating that justice must be meted out.

TRADE.

NEW YORK, October 19.—At a meeting of the National Board of Trade this morning, the Executive Council reported in favor of Chicago as a permanent place of meeting of the Board.

Hamilton Hill was re-elected Secretary.

Voting.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, proposed a resolution recommended by the Boston Board of Trade, urging Congress to adopt the Hare system of voting. Mr. Ropes said that the people were demoralized by politicians, and a new system of voting was necessary to preserve purity of government.

The subject of an improved system of voting was referred to the Executive Council.

The proposition of the Mobile Board that Congress refund the cotton tax was tabled.

Usury Laws.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution providing that the legislatures of States where usury laws prevail, be asked to establish a standard rate of interest, but not restrict the traders in money to any particular rate. Carried.

A resolution was offered asking a further reduction of duties on imports.

Tax on Railroad Iron.

The resolution of the Mobile Board of Trade, that Congress be memorialized to repeal the tax on railroad iron, was indefinitely postponed.

Specie Payment.

The following resolution was submitted by the Boston Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirm emphatically its declaration of December, 1871, that it is incumbent on the national government to prepare by a moderate but steady contraction of the legal tender currency for the ultimate resumption of specie payment by the national Treasury and the National Banks, believing that such contraction, instead of curtailing the legitimate credit and industry of the people, will rather tend to enlarge them by checking unwarrantable speculation, thus restoring capital to its proper channels by greatly enhancing the value of all national securities; by restoring a sound, just standard of value; by substituting for the fixed, inelastic volume of irredeemable paper the precious metals and credit legitimately based on them, the amount of which is practically inexhaustable.

Mr. Ropes advocated the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Vinal, of Boston, opposed it, saying that he did not believe we could have better money than greenbacks. His remedy was to compel the National Banks to redeem every three months five per cent. of their circulation.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, moved an amendment asking Congress for a revision of the National Bank system, looking to the ultimate resumption of specie payment. He also declared in favor of free banking.

Mr. Ropes said we might cry out, "glorious greenbacks," "great greenbacks," but was it "redeemable greenbacks?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment asking for a system of free trade in banks.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Chicago, said that there is not money enough in circulation. That was the result of the contraction of forty-five millions of 3 per cents. last year. He hoped they would not reaffirm the doctrine of contraction.

Mr. Chittenden said resumption must be sought for. The Secretary of the Treasury should be given to understand that the commerce of the country will tolerate nothing else.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, said there was too much of what is called money in the country, and not enough real money. The greenback is

A Dishonored Piece of Paper.

A National bank note is better, for it is redeemable.

Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, said one objection to the National banks was that they can be made powerful machinery in the hands of whatever political party they adhere to. They are unanimous in their adherence to the party in power.

Mr. Vinal said when National banks contract we shall want another issue of Treasury notes [laughter "oh! oh."]

The amendment of Mr. Chittenden was agreed to by 31 to 9.

Ship Canals.

A resolution of Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, asking the construction of a free ship canal seven miles in length from the deep water of the Mississippi next Fort St. Phillippe to the Gulf of Mexico, was agreed to.

A resolution from the Mobile Board of Trade that Congress be memorialized to order a survey of Florida with a view to cutting a ship canal across the same was adopted unanimously.

The question of improving the telegraphic service was postponed.

Mr. Ruggles, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution asking Congress to amend the bill now pending for reducing the weight of the silver dollar to 384 grains by adding one grain and eight tenths or less than half of one cent to the proposed weights, and to bear on its face the word "Liberty."

The resolution passed.

The invitation of Mr. Cooper to visit Cooper Union was accepted.

A vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for their hospitality was passed.

Adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Forthcoming Report of Commissioner Douglass.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be very brief in his annual report. The late changes in the law have worked so satisfactorily that no recommendations for improvement can be suggested. The revenue from whisky and malt liquors have been largely increased, and the amount realized from tobacco are twenty per cent. beyond the calculations. The troubles with the brewers will be left for Congressional action. The present uniform tax of tobacco has been found to work especially favorable. The number of distilleries, especially in the Southern States, have increased in an unprecedented manner. It is estimated that under the reduced figures the revenue from internal sources, will amount to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, which is twenty million dollars above the figures agreed upon by the financial authorities when the reduction went into effect.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 20.—Advices from all sections of the State show that the amendment of the State Constitution prohibiting any increase of the State debt has been ratified by an overwhelming affirmative vote. Both parties very generally endorsed the measure.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

GAMBLING IN OIL.

Important Decision.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Justice Agnew read the opinion of the Court in the case of Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. Sterling Bonsall, reversing the judgment of the Common Pleas Court, and awarding a venire de novo. This was one of the oil cases in which the plea a gambling contract was set up as a defense. In his opinion, Judge Agnew said, "We cannot pronounce this agreement a gambling contract on the face of the writing. A bargain for an option, such as it presents, may be legitimate, and for a proper business object. We can imagine such cases. But it is evident such agreements can be readily prostituted to the worst kind of gambling ventures, and therefore its character may be weighed by a jury in connection with other facts in considering whether the bargain was a mere scheme to gamble upon the chance of prices * * * We must not confound gambling, whether it be in corporation, stocks or merchandise, with what is commonly termed speculation. Merchants speculate upon the future prices of that in which they deal, and buy and sell accordingly. In other words, they think of and weigh, that is speculate upon the probabilities of the coming market, and act upon this—lookout into the future in their business transactions, and in this they often axhibit high mental grasp, and great knowledge of business and of the affairs of the world. Their speculations display talent and forecast, and they act upon their conclusions and buy and sell in a bona fide way. Such speculation cannot be denounced. But when ventures are made upon the turn of prices alone, with no bona fide intent to deal in the article but merely to risk the differences between the rise and fall of the price at a given time, the case is changed. The purpose there is not to deal in the article but to take upon the risk or fall of its price. No money or capital is invested in the purchase, but so much only is required as will cover margin, as it is figuratively termed. Then the bargains represents not a transfer of property, but a mere stake or wager upon the future price. The difference requires the ownership of only a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, while the capital to complete an actual purchase or sale may be hundreds of thousands or millions. Hence ventures upon prices invite men of small means to enter into transactions far beyond their capital, which they do not intend to fulfil, and thus the apparent business in the particular trade is inflated and unreal, and like a bubble needs only to be pricked to disappear—often carrying down the bond dealer in its collapse. Worse even than this. It tempts men of large capital to make bargains of stupendous proportion, and then to manipulate the market to produce the desired price. This in the language of gambling speculation, is making "a corner"—that is to say, the article is so engrossed or manipulated as to make it scarce or plenty in the market at the will of the gamblers, and thus to place its price within their power. Such transactions are destructive of good morals and fair dealings, and of the best interests of the community. If the article be stocks, coporations are crushed and innocent stockholders ruined to enable the gambler in its price to accomplish his ends. If it be merchandise e. g. grain, the poor are robbed and misery engendered. The case was reversed on the point raised by plaintiffs in error.

LOST MAIL BAG.

Neglect or Something Else.

Yesterday morning some boys playing near the corner of Ohio street and Allegheny avenue, discovered a mail bag lying near the track. They informed officer Miller, who had the bag conveyed to the Mayor's office. It was an ordinary newspaper mail bag, but when opened, in addition to the newspapers, a number of letters postmarked Tuesday and addressed to parties in Mercer and Crawford counties were found. Postmaster Myler examined the matter, but was unable to account for the presence of letters in the newspaper sack. Mayor Callow has determined to hold on to the sack till the matter is investigated.

The Great Bridge Across the Niagara Falls.

The following particulars of the immense International Bridge across the Niagra river, at Buffalo now in course of construction, are from the *Engineering and Mining Journal:*

It was decided that the bridge should be an superstructure on stone piers, and after much deliberation the Pratt truss, as manufactured at the Phœnixville Iron Works, Phœnixville, Pa., was adopted. This truss has been used in many bridges over the Ohio and Missouri rivers, and not only at the Quincy bridge, over the Mississippi, where it has served most successfully. This was taken as the model upon which the International Bridge was to be constructed.

The location having been fixed between Black Rock and Buffalo, the width of the river being broken at that point by Squaw Island, it was found that the main river 1894 feet, and Black Rock Harbor 415 feet, or a total of 2339 feet to be bridged; while Squaw Island was to be crossed by an embankment 22 feet in height and 1328 feet in length. The depth of water varied from 13 to 47 feet at the points for the piers, and the normal current at low water is from 2.58 to 5.12 miles per hour.

The first intention to place the swing in the centre of the river having been avoided at the suggestion of the board of engineer officers appointed to examine the plans by the United States Government, it was finally determined that the spans should be as follows, viz:

In the main river 4 spans of 197 feet, 3 spans of 248 feet, and one draw of 362 feet; and in Black Rock harbor 1 span of 223 feet, and 1 draw of 222 feet, giving a total length of 2,839 feet. The shape of the pier is an oblong, with a rectangular nose-piece of cutwater.

Although delayed by a series of adverse circumstances, and the fact that no previous work of the kind afforded a precedent for dealing with so rapid a current as that of Niagara, the contractors are pushing the work with the greatest energy, and hope to finish it early next year. Considering the difficulties they have had to contend with, and the fact that the speed of the current has been known to double inside of eight hours, the work presents difficulties such as an engineer seldom has to face. The piers are built in 12x12 inch timber caissons, made water-tight and strongly braced. The bottom, to a certain level, is filled with concrete. Made of broken stone, fine gravel or sand and Akron hydraulic cement. On this the footing course of heavy blocks of limestone is placed, and the pier built,

THE PENNSYLVANIA OUTRAGE.

Wholesale Frauds in Philadelphia Coming to Light—The Municipal Reform Association Making an Investigation—Some Appalling Figures.

Correspondent of the World.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—The Central Committee of our Municipal Reform Association is, like your Committee of Seventy, made up of the best citizens of Philadelphia. They are all men of great wealth, mostly in real estate. Being actively engaged in business, they would not for themselves accept public office. Their efforts to overcome the ring rule in this city have for their object the protection not only of property, but even life from the horde of vultures that prey upon both. Immediately after the election of the 8th instant our Central Committee of reformers through the news papers requested information concerning election frauds in this city. The responses have been such that the Committee feel justified in resolving to contest the election of those State-house row officers elected on the 8th of October. The Reform Committee now claim to have sufficient evidence to set a side the election of Grant-Hartrant candidates, notwithstanding they figured up a majority of 15,000 for their candidates. In the Fifteenth Ward four of the election officers of the twenty two in the ward have certified that the vote of the ward was as follows:

Hartranft	4,390
Buckalew	2,993
Hartranft's majority	1,397

The parties having charge of this ward *altered* the vote, and returned it thus:

Hartranft	4,490
Buckalew	2,893
Hartranft's majority	1,597

—making a change of *two hundred votes.*

In the Fourteenth Ward the votes stood thus:

Hartranft	2,278
Buckalew	1,749
Hartranft's majority	529

After manipulation by the ring judges of election it stood thus:

Hartranft	2,378
Buckalew	1,649
Hartranft's majority, as fixed	729

In the Thirteenth Wird Hartranft had 300 majority, but as this ward, unlike the Fourteenth and Fifteenth had no municipal reformers to look after the manipulators, they made Hartranft's majority 1,300 by prefixing the figure 1 to the 300. In the Ninteenth Ward—which is justly called "The Ring's Own"—the majority was 993 before it was manipulated by the "ten-forties"—after that it was 2,993. The First Ward added 1,000 to the legitimate majority, and the Twenty-sixth did the same, all of which will duly appear when the municipal reformers get the evidence before the public. These wards I have named are all Republican, but I regret to say in some Democratic wards the majorities have fallen off very mysteriously, and indeed unaccountably; the Fourth, for instance, a year ago gave 1,800 majority, and two weeks ago gave but 809 majority for Mr. Buckalew. It is true they allege Democratic voters were driven away by the police and the United States marshals. However, ere long we shall get at the facts, and if Grant don't admit his office-holders in this city are worth their pay, then he is no judge of the value of ring rounders.

BEN ADHEM.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Triumphant for Twenty Years.

MENT made its debut in the West. Its cures of various external diseases of horses and cattle, astonished the planters and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand sprung up which necessitated its manufacture on an extensive scale. Soon the discovery was made that it was a grand specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, earache, toothache, and other external ailments of mankind. Then it was tried as a healing, pain killing application, in cases of outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, &c., and was found equally serviceable. The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills that afflict mankind and the lower animals, spread rapidly, and MUSTANG LINIMENT soon took rank in every State and Territory of the Union as a STANDARD CURE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s, 1881, old	115
United States 6s (Coupons)	116½
United States 5-20s, 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, old	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), old	114¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108½
Currency sixs	113½
New 5 Per Cents	110¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather continues changeable; yesterday we had pretty much a continuous rain, which it general, will soon bring about that important event—a rise of water; a coalboat rise would be something exceedingly valuable to a large class of persons; the coal interest is suffering for the want of water, being unable to forward coal to the lower cities; from present appearances we don't think they will have to wait long, at least we hope not. In regard to the leading articles of trade we have no particular change to notice; the supply being equal to the demand prices have been uniform. Flour—The market was a quiet one, dealers confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their present wants. The mills here are well supplied with wheat and are doing a satisfactory business. Grain—The market was unsettled; buyers finally holding off. The receipts for some days past have been light.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,461
Cheese, boxes	1,422
Wheat, sks	966
Oats, sacks	2,054
Apples, bbls	77
Corn, sacks	804
Butter, packages	51
Barley, sks	2,125
Rye, sks	375

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market was firm with an advance on certain articles; prime Rio coffee is held firmly, being scarce, and prices tend upward. Raw sugars advanced and refined will no doubt follow. The following are the present rates.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 22¼c; prime 22c; good 21c; fair 20c; java 25a26c; mocha 32c; roasted in lb. packages 25c; loose 24½c.

RICE—Carolina 9a9½c; Rangoon 7¾a8c; Patna 8½c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 23c; allspice 18c.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¼c; crushed, 13¼c; powdered 13¼c; A Coffee 12¼c; B. 15¾c; Ex C. 12c; C., 12⅝c; Chesapeake Ex C., 11¾c; molasses sugars 8½a10c; Porto Rico 10¾a11c; Demarara 11½a11¾c.

HAY—The market remains firm, with a good demand. The receipts of bailed continues large; prices, however, are unchanged. We quote bailed at $28, $30a35 per ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady; hams, S. C., 18c; shoulders, S. C., 11c; plain, 8½c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rib sides, 12c; short rib sides, 12½c; clear, 13c; dried beef, 30c; beef tongues, $1 50 per dozen: mess pork, $16; lard tierces, 10c; half barrels, 11c; pails, 11¾c.

POTATOES—Sales: peach blows, 70c per bushel; sweets, $3 50, $4a4 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Sales: chickens by the coop, 50a60c per pair: dressed, 15a16c.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; the rates are: Soda ash, common, 4¾a5c; refined 6¼a6½c; nitrate soda 5c; pots 10c; pearls 11a11¼c; arsenic 4c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—The stock in first hands is accumulating; prices are reported weak, but no lower, ranging from 45 to 50c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off; still the supply exceeds the demand; the asking rates are: Common to good $1 00a1 50; prime $1 75 per barrel.

ALE—The demand for Pittsburgh ale was never better than at present; the current rates are: XX ale $10 per bbl, $5 per half bbl; X ale $9 per bbl, $4 50 per half bbl; India ale $11 per bbl, $4 50 per half bbl; porter $10 per bbl, $5 per half bbl, packages extra.

BUTTER—The market was a dull one; stocks in first hands being liberal; the asking rates are common to fair 15a20c; prime to choice 23a25; solid packed nominal at 9a12c.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; dealers report sales at 4, 6a7c per lb.

BEESWAX—in fair supply with sales at 35c per lb.

BAGGING—In fair supply; Penn Mills two bush 38c; two half bush 45c; three bush 53c. Allegheny two half bush 36c; other sizes in proportion.

BEANS—Are in good supply; sales range from $2a3 per bush.

CANDLES—We continue to report mould at 12c; star 20c; sterine 15c per lb for round lots.

CARBON OIL—The market was firm but not very active, although for the West there is a good deal going forward, standard brands being quoted at 22¾a23c per gallon.

CEMENT—The supply was equal to the demand. Sales, Beeson's hydraulic $2a$2 25 per bbl; Louisville $2 50a$2 75; Rosendale $4a$4 25; Calcined plaster, $4; Lime, Cleveland, $2, Eastern $1 75 per bql.

CHEESE—The receipts being light the market was firm, with sales of Goshen at 16a16½; factory 15a15½, dairy 14a14½, sweitzer 15a16.

CHESTNUTS—The market was dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; sales reported at $3a$3 50 per bushel.

EGGS—Are firm at 28a30c per dozen.

FLOUR—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. The current rates are: Spring wheat $7 50a8 00; red winter wheat $8 25a8 50; rye flour $5 50. The mill rates are unchanged, we omit figures.

GRAIN—Dealers report a good demand for most descriptions; wheat steady and stocks light; red fair to prime $1 60a1 65; amber $1 70a1 75; white $1 75a1 80. Our mills are well supplied.

OATS—Was more fancied, with sales of mixed at 40a41c; prime white 42a43c per bushel.

CORN—Shelled found purchasers, sales free in elevator, at 60; bagged declined to 61a62c.

RYE—The market remains quiet and prices unchanged, viz., 80a85c.

BARLEY—In good demand at 90a95c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

REMARKS—The firmness we have before noted in the oil market continues; the advance has been sustained; in certain parts of the oil regions prices are so unsettled that corcect figures are difficult to obtain; Parker's is quoted at $4 50a4 55 being the highest figures reached for a long time; the top has not yet been reached.

REFINED.

Market very firm; spot or October is held at 26¼c; that seems to be the rates for October or November. Sales of 5,000 bbls s. o. in 30 days at 26¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm with light stocks to operate on; city make held at $2 05a2 10; country make $2 00.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, October 23.—At the close of the 22d crude in bulk was in demand with prices higher and closed very strong; 14c is a fair figure for short delivery; sales 1,000 bbls for November delivery on private terms; 2,500 bbls Neybart at 14c; business in refined is again liberal; shippers being the principal purchasers the demand running mainly upon November delivery at the close; 26¾c asked for November delivery; the sales are 7,500 bbls for October delivery at 26¾c; 3,500 sellers' option for November at 26½c; 6,000 bbls do 26⅝c. Philadelphia delivery—Market active at stronger figures; the sales foot up at 4,000 bbls; November 26c; closing with this figure bid for naptha; New York delivery firm quoted 14c bid for bulk lots; 18½c for western shipping order; 20c for city; cases higher and in fair demand; quoted at 32c

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Market firm:

Straw white	26½a26¼c
Crude in bulk	14c
Cases	30¼a30½c
November	26½a26¼c

ROUSEVILLE, October 23.—Market firm with more inquiry at $4 20a4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 23.—Market quiet firm and unchanged at $4 25a4 30.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market firm; Oil City $4 60; Upper Road, $4 30. Lower Road $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Market firm and advancing; spot held at $4 30a4 40.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 21, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads this week amounted to twenty car loads or about four hundred head. In addition to these there were droves from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, making in all, in the neighborhood of seven hundred head on sale this morning. In quality the offerings generally were common, but few good to prime offering. The run was considerably lighter than expected, it being the lightest for some months. The drovers held cattle firm at the opening of the market at prices a shade higher than ruled last week. The butchers were not willing to pay any advance, and trade ruled slow for a short time, when it became more active, drovers selling in a brisk market at last week's figures. The market was the most active had for some time, and while some drovers report a slight advance, the majority of them say trade ruled more active, but prices were no better.

The demand for cattle this week was not so good as it generally is, on account of a great many of the butchers having cattle already; had it not been for this the market would have no doubt been better. As it was every person appeared satisfied, and we heard less grumbling than for some time. Some drovers from this county who have not been in this market for some time thought the prices rather low, refused to sell and drove to East Liberty.

BULLS.

The number of bulls on sale to-day was fair. In quality they were generally common. The principal portion of them were bought by the still-house men, and but few were taken by butchers. The prices paid were not high, being in sympathy with other grades of cattle, still they find a ready sale.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 lb steers	$6 50a6 75
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 00a6 25
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Good, 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a4 75
Common	3 50a4 25
Bulls	2 50a3 25
Cows	3 00a4 25
Heifers	3 75a5 50
Stockers	3 25a3 75

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, amounting to about seventeen hundred head. The market ruled firm on good to prime sheep, but dull on common and lower grades. At twelve o'clock there were a good many sheep unsold, generally tail ends.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs this week amounted to some twenty-eight hundred head, the largest number ever known to be on sale at Allegheny since the removal to the wholesale yards. Notwithstanding the offerings were so large, the market was much better than expected, butchers took hold freely, and most of the offerings changed hands. Sales were made in a retail way at $4 50a5 50.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle for both through and stock for sale here was sufficeat for all ordinary purposes. The number of buyers in attendance was not so large as usual. The New York and Philadelphia markets being reported bad, buyers for those places are holding off: this causes those from the country to be less anxious to take hold; the result was a slow market with prices off from ¼ to ½c per lb. since our last report; the run up to this time has not been a large one, and with anything like a fair demand there ought to be no trouble in cleaning the yards. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 50a6 75
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 50a5 00
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 00a4 25
Common	3 25a3 75
Bulls	2 50a3 00
Stockers	3 25a3 75

HOGS.

The run of hogs continues very heavy; the supply being largely in excess of the demand; in fact, so large was the supply that the hog pens were not sufficent to hold them. The situation of the market is such that buyers are afraid to take hold; many of them are getting all they want on commission; sellers come here and find the condition of trade bad; refuse to take the price offered and send their stock East. At this writing the pens are crowded with a bad feeling in the market. Following are the

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was only moderate; the market is bad and prices are reported ½c off since our last review; buyers are purchasing very cautiously; notwithstanding the decline trade rules very slow and dull at the following

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$5 75a6 00
Prime 95 lbs. fine wool	5 50a5 65
Prime 90 lbs. fine wool	5 25a5 50
Good 85 lbs. fine wool	4 50a5 00
Fair 80 lbs fine wool	4 25a4 38
Good 75 lbs fine wool	3 75a4 00
Common	3 00a3 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The money market was quieter to-day, with most loans on stock collateral at 7 per cent., closing at 6a7, with some transactions late as low as 4.

Sterling weaker; long 8½a8¾; short 10a10¼.

Gold active, with loans from 1-32 to 1 per cent. per day. There is much apprehension in regard to savings banks throughout the country, trouble among which is reported from different sections. Later rumors are relative to the Freedmen's Savings Bank, whose branches extend through the Southern States, and the People's Bank at Syracuse. Gold, which opened at 13, sold at 13¼ and 12⅞, advanced to 13⅜, and closed 13¼ bid, 13⅜ asked.

Clearings, $82,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $671,700.

Exports, $77,319.

There is a prospect of an advance in the rate of interest of the Bank of England to-morrow, which is much discussed. Private telegrams report great stringency in the London market.

Governments were firm, at an advance of ⅛a¼, in sympathy with gold.

1872. 1872. 1872.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

94 WOOD STREET,

Are Now Receiving One of the Largest Stocks of

Domestics, Cloths,
Flannels, White Goods,
Prints, Hosiery,
Shawls, Notions,

Ever brought to this market. The attention of CASH and SHORT TIME BUYERS is solicited, as the Goods were purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. sep21:4tW

State bonds dull and steady.

Stock market comparatively dull with important fluctuations in only a few shares; the general feeling was one of uneasiness at the aspect of monetary affairs abroad and at home, the stringency appearing to extend everywhere at one time. During the morning the market showed a disposition to firmness, but in the afternoon there was a weak feeling and a gradual decline. The leading bulls have evidently sold stocks freely within the past few days and the market feels the weight of this load of long stocks. Pacific Mail fluctuated betweeen 100¼ and 102¾ with late dealings at 101¾ to 102. Canton rose from 105 to 107 on announcement that Daniel Drew and others had gone to Baltimore to sell some property. Ohio advanced from 46 to 47 and later declined to 46¼. Western Union advanced from 78¾ to 79¼ and reached 78¾. North West common advanced from 74¼ to 75 and afterwards declined to 74¼. Atlantic Mail declined from 19¼ to 18½. Fluctuations in the balance of the list were ¼ to ⅝ per cent.

PRODUCE.

Cotton freely offered and demand moderate; middling upland 19⅝c. Flour moderate, and shipping grades held rather more steady than others; common to good $6 90a7 20; good to choice $7 25a9 45; superior Western and State $5 90a6 40. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c; wheat lower; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 57; winter red Canada in bond $1 60; white do. $1 85; rye scarce and steadily held; old Western store 82c; new do. 63c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and shippers holding off; steamer western mixed 64a64½c; sail do. 65a65¾c; yellow 66a67. Oats a shade better and in modderate demand; old western mixed 47a48½c; new do. 44a46½c; black western 42a44. Eggs dull and steady; western 29a30c. Hay quiet; shipping $1a1 05. Hops firm at 25a30c for '72. Leather more active and firm at 27a29; Orinoco 26a26c. Wool quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 14a14¼. Sugar firm: fair to good refined 9a9¾c: Cuba 9a9⅜c; Havana 9a10¾. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 7¾a8¾c. Petrolum firm; crude 13a14; refined 26a26¾c. Pork steadier; mess $15 45a15 50; prime mess $14. Beef culmeats unchanged. Lard firm and active; net to prime steam 8a8¾c; kittle 9; refined 9¾c. Butter very firm; western 10a16. Cheese steady at 11a14¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 23.—Flour dull, buyers favor. Wheat firm at $1 10¼; cash $1 08a1 08¼; seller, No. 3, $1 00; rejected 87½c. Corn firm, closing quiet 31a30½c; regular fresh 31½a31⅝c; seller, November, rejected at 28½c. Oats steady at 21a21¼c; regular fresh 21⅝c; seller, November, 23¼c. Rye quiet and steady, but offerings light; sales at 50½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 52½a63c; No. 3, 47a48c; rejected 38c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork nominal at $15 00 cash; seller, October, $12 75; December, $12 75. Lard dull and weak, with sales at 7⅝c; nominally 7¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, steady at 12a13c. Green Meats quiet; hams 8½a8¾c; present delivery 8½; seller, November, 8c; dry salted steady and unchanged. Whisky strong and salable at 88½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice white $2 05; amber $2 05. Corn—mixed western dull at 63c. Oats steady; western mixed 41a43c; white 44a45c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess pork $16. Bulk shoulders 6¾a7c; sides 10¼c; clear rib 10½a10¾c. Bacon shoulders 8a8¼c; sides 11¼c. Lard nominal at 8¼c for western. Butter very active; choice roll 26c; fair to prime 22a24½c; stock scarce and wanted. Whisky steady at 93½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 19.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 3 white Wabash $1 57; No. 1 white Michigan $1 60a1 61; No. 2 do. $1 49; amber Michigan 81 41¾a1 42½. Corn steady with moderate demand; high mixed 40c; low do. 39¼a39¼c; yellow 40½c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 1 34c; No. 2 28¾a29c; Michigan 32c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—Wheat quiet; flour dull and unchanged; corn dull and lower; rye, barley and oats dull and unchanged; groceries tending upward; pork firm and in fair demand, sales of country at 11c, city held at 14¼; lard in good demand at full prices, 7¾a7½; bulk meats very firm, but no winter cured sides here; bacon quiet and unchanged, hams, s c, 17a19; hogs quiet at 4 15a4 38; whisky firm and in fair demand.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, Milwaukee, $1 18¾; No. 2, do., $1 12¼. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, mixed: 31½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 23½c. Rye steady and in modeate demand at 54c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall, No. 2, 65c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling upland, 17⅝c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull and declined; middling upland 18½c; middling 18¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Cotton firm middling, 18⅜c; middling upland, 18¼c.

MARRIED.

ORR—REILLY—Tuesday evening Oct. 15, 1872, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, assisted by Rev. W. H. Gill, Mr. JAMES P. ORR and Miss MAGGIE H., daughter of Hon. Wilson Reilly, both of Allegheny.

MCGAFFEY—WEST—On Tuesday evening, October 15th, at the residence of the bride's parents No. 144 Penn avenue, by the Rev. W. W. Eells, HENRY H. MCGAFFEY and EMMA J., second daughter of C. West, Esq., all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED.

O'BRIEN—On Tuesday morning, October 22d, JOSEPH H. O'BRIEN, in the 31st year of his age.

HOLTZHEIMER—On Wednesday morning, October 23, 1872, at 2 o'clock, WM. HOLTZHEIMER, aged 30 years.

HENDERSON—Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, W. G. M. HENDERSON, aged 28 years.

IHMSEN—On Tuesday, at 8 p. m., HARRY, son of Wm. and Jennie Ihmsen, aged 6 years.

Undeveloped Vigor.

The feeble and debilitated usually fancy they are in a more hopeless condition than they really are. The resources of nature are not easily exhausted. Even when strength and appetite fail, when the eyes are heavy and lustreless, the complexion pallid, the nerves tremulous, the body attenuated, and the mind depressed, there is generally a reserve of latent power behind such palpable evidences of weakness. Various modes of treatment are resorted to by physicians in the hope of developing and rendering available this store of sleeping vitality, but the surest, and indeed the only thoroughly safe and reliable means of awakening the dormant energies of the system is a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Electricity, shower baths, the flesh brush, sea bathing, &c., may be well enough in their way, as auxiliaries, but they do not reach the source of the evil. All physical debility proceeds either from a derangement of the functions of the assimilating, secretive and vital organs, or from a sluggish constitutions. In either case, and also in cases where both causes exist, the Bitters will invariably produce an immediate and salutary change in the condition of the patient, and eventually effect a complete cure. None of the dangerous alkaloids, too often administered as tonics, can be otherwise than deleterous under such circumstances, and to give mercury is positively criminal. The direct effect of the great vegetable specific will be manifested in an improved appetite, a more cheerful frame of mind, a gradual return of strength an increase of flesh, and healthier complexion. Meanwhile, however, the constitution, if inert and feeble, will have been roused and renovated by the subtile elements of invigoration contained in the Bitters.

Consumptives Beware

The longer and wider DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is known, the more highly will its merits be appreciated. Those once crippled with disease and with languishing, tread, carrying the heavy burthens of life, who have been restored to health by its wonderful virtues, will speak trumpet-tongued in its favor, and herald its blessings wherever there is sickness to be relieved or health to be restored. We have volumes of evidence attesting its virtues, a good deal of it of a private nature which we would in no manner disclose, but have given a large number of Published certificates of cures made by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE some combined with other treatment, and some by the LUNG CURE alone, which ought to entitle it to full investigation by those afflicted with Pulmonary Disease, or those interested in their welfare.

Dr Keyser's office 100 Liberty Street.

A pamphlet with full account sent free.

Speedily Cured

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness, Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, desponden confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest our large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but when possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours. 9 a. m, to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-1y14

ELIZA ANN DRAVO, BY HER NEXT friend, Thos. Marshall,

vs.

H. C. Dravo.

680 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the **Monday of December, 1872,** to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

sept26-4tw

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je26tn